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China Is Reported Ready To Take Over Control Of Chinese Eastern Railway

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE REMAINS IN DOUBT

$200,000,000 Cost Met, It Is Said, by Crediting Soviet Tariffs to That Extent

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—The Shanghai report that the Soviet Union is about to sell its half share of the Chinese Eastern Railway to China has not as yet found any confirmation among those interests in New York, which keep in close touch with either Russian or Far Eastern affairs.

At the same time, the report has caused considerable discussion, not only because it is worded categorically, but because it provides an ingenious way around the difficulty of purchase.

Under the 1924 treaties which regulate the railway relation between China and Russia, China obtained the reversion of the line without cost in 1956.

It also secured the concession that at any time it might buy out the Russian interest, with the significant qualification, however, that the money could not be provided by foreigners.

The report from Shanghai gives the amount that Russia will expect for its share as $200,000,000. Since the Nationalist Government is notoriously impoverished, this would be entirely beyond the means of China, and such knowledge is responsible for the skepticism with which all reports of a financial agreement with Moscow have hitherto been received in New York. Now, however, it is stated that the funds would be provided out of remitted tariff duties on Russian imports, a provision that would not violate—at any rate, ostensibly—the most favored nation clause contained in China's treaties with the powers, under which all nations would share in a tariff concession to a third party.

Has Had Stormy History

Of all the world's railways the Chinese Eastern has had perhaps the stormiest history. Built in the nineties, it was the principal agent of Czarist expansion in the Far East, and for 20 years the exploits based on it caused constant flurries among the chancelleries, interspersed by the Russo-Japanese war of 1904.

The United States has felt the press of Chinese Eastern Railway politics on more than one occasion. In 1900 Russia's ambitions in Manchuria led almost directly to the declaration of the open door doctrine by John Hay. Of all the powers, only

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China's Eye on Sea Power

Heavy Dotted Line Shows Small Section of Manchurian Coast Line Under Chinese Sovereignty Which Would Come in for Development if Control of Railroad Passed Fully to Chinese Hands.

New Egyptian Parliament Is Opened by King

Wafd and Liberal Parties Continue Boycott of Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 20—The new Egyptian Parliament was opened in state by King Fuad today.

It was prorogued exactly one year ago. The intervening 12 months have been eventful since the Constitution was promulgated and elections held. The Wafd and Liberal [illegible] boycotted both the Constitution and the elections and now [illegible] the new Parliament. Therefore the session is exceptional [illegible] an experiment in Cairo [illegible] new Parliament [illegible] Party, which [illegible] big majorities.

Today [illegible] pageantry moved along the streets of Cairo, lined with [illegible] King, Cabinet Ministers and [illegible] representatives in [illegible] matic uniforms. All streets leading to the Parliament were heavily [illegible] These precautions [illegible] the Liberal and Wafd [illegible] tried to break into Parliament as a mark of protest as happened last year.

In the new Parliament [illegible] many empty seats, for the number of deputies is reduced to [illegible] last gathering. Hamdi [illegible] Bassel, Bedouin [illegible] of the Wafd Party, was a [illegible] figure in flowing robes to the [illegible] of the European-clothed deputies, most of whom were lawyers and [illegible] men. But in the present [illegible] Kuftan or native dress is by no means the exception, since most of the deputies are sheiks and notables from country districts.

Europeanized lawyers and professional men from outside Cairo are not allowed to sit in Parliament, according to the new Constitution, as it was considered the practice interfered with the session. The result is the Opposition derisively terms it the "Gallabia Parliament," gallabia being striped cotton dress like a nightshirt worn by the poorer class Egyptians.

This regulation about professional men means the majority of the present deputies have seldom been outside their native villages and their reading is confined to Arabic newspapers and the Koran. They are shrewd in local affairs, but it remains to be seen how successfully they will conduct the nation's affairs.

The new Parliament is composed of parties which never had more than a few seats formerly, owing to the Wafdist domination. There are 84 Shaabists, a party recently formed by government partisans; 40 Ittehadists, known as the King's Party and likely to support the Government; eight Nationalists, a party more extreme even than the Wafd, and 17 Independents.

The exact facts of the election probably never will be known. Ismail Sidky Pasha states 67 per cent of the electorate voted. The Opposition asserts the boycott was extremely successful, since only 5 per cent went to the polls. The truth doubtless is somewhere between.

Whatever criticisms there may be as to the way the elections were held the new Constitution greatly strengthens the Executive and it is hoped as a result there will be fewer changes in the Cabinet than was the case under the old régime. While the political camps remain so hostile to one another, however, it is difficult to see an end to the present struggle.

Guggenheim Gives List of 21 'Don'ts' To Help Business

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (AP)—William Guggenheim, New York, financier and philanthropist and president of the Benjamin Franklin Institute of America, last night offered a 16-rule plan "for the return of better times."

Mr. Guggenheim prepared an address for delivery at the annual dinner of the University of Pennsylvania class of 1889, but in his absence it was read by Edward W. Mumford, secretary of the university and secretary of the class of 1889.

The 16-rule plan follows:

Don't produce commodities at a loss.

Don't manufacture at a loss.

Don't discourage capital.

Don't interfere in European politics.

Don't withhold credit where needed in America, if the risk is a fair one.

Don't withhold credit where needed in a foreign country, if the risk is a fair one.

Don't lower the tariff except for reciprocal trade pacts with other nations.

Don't overburden with taxes, the railroads, as they are necessary for our welfare.

Don't fear to increase taxes where better distribution is advisable.

Don't discourage our shipping interests.

Don't hold back on foreign trade, but go out and get it.

Don't buy stocks of questionable value and merit.

Don't get panicky—things will come out all right.

Infuse the nation with the spirit of a man like former President William McKinley.

Infuse the nation with the spirit of a man like former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

When business expansion begins to well overtake depression, see that inflation is avoided.

"In the present hour of discontent and controversy," the address said, "We need no Moses to lead us out of our plight. The cure is a simple one, for it merely is the application of common sense to old and long successfully tried principles. We won the war, and it behooves us at this late date not to lose the peace."

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HAITI DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN FORCE

Chamber Asks President Vincent to End 'Illegal' Occupation

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 20 (By U. P.)—The Legislative Chamber demanded yesterday that President Vincent act to end the "dangerous and illegal" occupation of Haiti by the United States.

The Chamber's report, adopted by unanimous vote, declared the treaty with the United States permitting occupation has been nonexistent since May, 1926.

The presence of the American military force in Haiti is unnecessarily vexing and dangerous in view of the fact that a stable government has now been established by election, the report to the President related. The President was asked to take immediate steps through regular channels to end the occupation.

"The convention, signed Sept. 16, 1916, expired May 3, 1926," the report said. "The additional act of May 28, 1917 (providing for extension of the occupation) is null and should be considered nonexistent.

"The Haitian Executive should act diligently in the name of the Republic to achieve suspension as soon as possible of the effects of the convention and the American military occupation."

Resentment against military occupation and also against the American officials in government technical positions has increased in recent months and resulted in several strikes and some disorders.

The United States marine occupation in Haiti has existed since 1915 when troops were landed to restore order after a revolution and massacre which was the climax of a long series of outbreaks on the island. A treaty was put into effect the next year, installing the occupation and pledging the Government to aid in establishment of an orderly local government. The United States also assumed partial control of the nation's finances.

There was an outbreak in protest [illegible]

Dry Police Chief In Raleigh Opens Vigorous Crusade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., June 20—Prohibition is not only a great moral, social and economic reform, but it can be enforced, in the opinion of Clarence B. Barbour, Raleigh's new chief of police, who has announced in positive terms that bootlegging will no longer be tolerated in North Carolina's capital city.

A series of successful raids on those handling intoxicating beverages has already begun. The new chief announces that arrests will continue. "We expect to make Raleigh a more decent place in which to live," he declared in predicting more arrests on liquor charges.

Mr. Barbour has been in charge of the Raleigh police force a little more than a month. His first official action was to round up persons charged with gambling. Court sentences have already been passed on many of these.

Holding the opinion that the "better element" is in the majority in Raleigh and that the people do not wish bootlegging and gambling carried on in their midst, the new police head has actively put his faith to work.

He is gradually reorganizing the police department, following a private survey ordered by the three new city commissioners, immediately after they assumed office early in May. Mr. Barbour was chief of police here more than 10 years ago, having resigned to engage in another line of business, and his reappointment this year was the result of his previous record for law enforcement.

China Is Declared Overcoming 'Reds'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20—Economic conditions and illiteracy make communism a more active menace in China than many Americans realize, but nevertheless the political situation there is slowly clearing up and the country soon will be the greatest market available for the rest of the world, according to Le Roy Webber, American consul at Shanghai, who is on a visit to his home here after 19 years of foreign service.

With the present central government in Nanking making a serious effort to retain control, the outlook is brighter than for many years, Mr. Webber said. Should it succeed in establishing permanent peace, a revival in commerce and trade will result, with a large deman for American products.

This naturally would stimulate industry in the United States, he said. He recalled that United States exports to China have doubled since 1923, and last year exceeded $1,000,000,000 in value.

MEXICO CITY SEEKS MUNICIPAL STATUS

MEXICO CITY, June 20 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has approved a bill to reëstablish the municipality of Mexico City and to constitute a regular municipal form of Government. The bill would add several surrounding towns to the capital making it a city of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

A proposal by Francisco Ramirez, deputy from Oaxaca to terminate the effectiveness of the agrarian law within 90 days by completing the distribution of lands to peasants within that time, was rejected by the Chamber.

PERU GETS NEW AIR SERVICE

LIMA, Peru, June 20 (By U. P.)—A national air mail service between Talara in the north and Tacna in the south was inaugurated yesterday, when an army plane left for Talara carrying correspondence.

Catalonia Plans Own Regime As Spain Drafts Constitution

Central Unitary System Held Likely to Allow Desired Amount of Autonomy to Independently Inclined Province

By SIBLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, June 20—While awaiting the elections for the Constituent Cortes, not only is the juridical commission preparing a draft constitution for submission to the Assembly, but the Generality of Catalonia is also putting the finishing touches to its proposals for a special régime of delegated functions.

There are naturally speculations as to whether the Catalan documents will contain demands inconsistent with provisions of the scheme of the Central Government, and as to whether they can be reconciled. The soundest opinion appears to be that the unitary plan of the Central Government will prove to be sufficiently elastic to include a satisfactory measure of autonomy.

It will be a historic day, when on July 14 the newly elected group will meet in the building from which the Dictator dismissed Parliament eight years ago. Since then many things have happened and it is now no ordinary Parliament which is being convened, but a Parliament which will be empowered to lay the legal foundations of a republic. It will, moreover, inquire into the responsibilities incurred in the long abrogation of the constitutional laws. Further, it will have legislative authority.

Spain is experiencing exceptional heat for this time of year and physical conditions seem to render continuous sittings in the capital throughout the summer incredible. If there were no substantial reason to the contrary, it would appear desirable for the Cortes to adjourn until autumn, as other Parliaments throughout the world will do. But it is felt that despite the heat and the general inconvenience of a summer session, it would be highly inadvisable to postpone the discussions.

It is now, and not at any later date, that the Constitution must be framed. Already there have been postponements, under the former régime, of the promised Constitution, and were the provisional Republican Government again to indulge in procrastination, it would undoubtedly lose much

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MERCHANTS HEAR THEY MUST GIVE SOUNDER VALUES

Urged to Adopt More Ethical Policy of Merchandising to Meet New Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFF LODGE, N. Y., June 20—A plea for a more ethical merchandising sales policy in keeping with the changing conditions of trade was urged by C. T. Mayhew, [illegible] and general [illegible] of Filene's, Inc., of Boston, at the annual convention of the [illegible] Retail Dry Goods Association [illegible]

[illegible] The theme [illegible] a reasonable profit [illegible] believe no greater waste exists in industry than the tremendous variety and duplication of merchandise now being offered for sale.

"The first step in the elimination of some of this waste is concentration on the production and sale of merchandise that in all of its essentials meets the requirements of the consumer in the form in which it is wanted and at a fair price.

"I believe this is the only program that will reawaken a temporarily dormant purchasing power through the establishment of a new and far more attractive standard of values. Consumption is bound to increase, bringing with it a return to more normal business conditions."

The keynote speech was made by Oscar Webber, vice-president and general manager of the J. L. Hudson Company, of Detroit. Mr. Webber declared that because of falling prices, it was necessary to sell far more units of merchandise "to secure a given volume of dollar sales."

Clay Myers, general merchandise manager of the Joseph Horne Company, of Pittsburgh, asserted that frozen stocks "are and have been the reason for the impression in the customer's mind that the retail stores of this country have not adjusted their prices to new costs."

Neil Petree, president of James McCreery & Co., New York, presided at the meetings. Among those represented were: J. L. Hudson Company of Detroit, Joseph Horne of Pittsburgh, William Taylor & Son of Cleveland, Howland Drygoods Company of Bridgeport, Conn., McCurdy & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., Edward Malley & Co. of New Haven, Conn., Jordan Marsh Company of Boston, Halle Brothers of Cleveland and E. T. Slattery Company of Boston.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL ESTABLISHED IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A National Economic Council has been established by President Ibañez to study ways and means of lowering the cost of living in Chile. The council will serve in an advisory capacity to President Ibañez regarding economic problems and will cooperate with the various Government departments in handling administrative and technical problems. Leading merchants and agriculturists have been appointed members of the council which is permanent in character.

GRAIN EXPORTS SET RECORD

BUENOS AIRES, June 20 (By U. P.)—Grain exports set a record for the week yesterday when 484,366 tons, of which 147,897 were wheat and 280,727 corn, where shipped from Argentine ports.

BANK OF U. S. MEN FOUND GUILTY OF MISUSING FUNDS

Marcus and Singer Convicted, Pollock Freed—Lawyer Also Loses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Bernard K. Marcus, president of the closed Bank of United States, Saul Singer, executive vice-president, and his son, Herbert Singer, a law clerk in the office of Samuel J. Kroser, are today in the Tombs prison awaiting sentence next Tuesday. Yesterday a jury found them guilty of misapplying $2,000,518 of the funds of the Municipal Safe Deposit Company through the purchase with [illegible] of all shares of stock of the Foreign Development Corporation.

[illegible] of Henry W. Pollock, [illegible] head of the [illegible] department, [illegible] in the trial, [illegible] Immediately after the jury was polled and [illegible] who for 12 weeks listened to testimony and argument in the case, confirmed the verdict. The [illegible] longer than any heard in the County of General Sessions in 30 [illegible]

[illegible] Counsellor E. Connellan, who [illegible] motion of Charles [illegible] counsel for Mr. Marcus, [illegible] convicted men be released [illegible] pending their sentence. [illegible] special prosecutor, had [illegible] this [illegible] be refused, and in view of that request from the acting [illegible] Attorney, the court was unwilling to grant the motion. Mr. Pollock [illegible] has been at liberty under $10,000 bail, was permitted to leave, the bond being continued.

Prices of 35 Foods Show Drop in May

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—There were 35 articles with which the housewife found it cheaper to fill her market basket in May than in April, according to the bureau of labor statistics.

They include butter, which took an 11-per-cent drop between April 15 and May 15; fresh eggs, off 9 per cent; and cheese, lard, corn meal, bananas, flour, pork and beans, canned peas and tomatoes, sliced bacon, fresh milk, macaroni, sugar, cornflakes, and rice.

It cost more, however, to buy a few products. Onions rose 28 per cent in price; oranges 15 per cent and pork chops, 1 per cent. Bread, potatoes, cabbages and prunes, stayed at the same price.

These statistics were gathered in 51 cities. They showed an average decrease in the price of food for the month of 2½ per cent and for the year ending May 15, a decrease of 19½ per cent. All of the cities except Portland, Ore., showed decreases in the price of food last month. They ranged from 6 per cent in Peoria, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., to less than .5 per cent in Salt Lake City and Seattle.

RUMANIA BARS 'REDS' IN DEBATES

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 20—A trial of strength took place in Parliament here today, between the Government and the Communists, all five of the latter being ultimately excluded from participating in debates. Two of the Communists were first excluded; one on the ground that he was a foreigner, and the other disqualified, owing to having been convicted of a minor offense. This was voted by 228 to 11.

The three remaining Communists were then excluded on the ground they had not among them obtained a minimum of 2 per cent of the entire nation's votes required by the election law for any new party.

The Communists were allowed to make long speeches in opposing the expulsion, but the proceedings passed off more quietly than expected. Public opinion generally approves the action taken.

SEA SCOUTS TO COME BACK REGULAR 'TARS'

Group to Sail on the Elsie to Learn How to 'Hand, Reef and Steer'

An opportunity to learn how to "hand, reef and steer" in an ocean sailing vessel this summer is awaiting more than 100 qualified Sea Scouts from any New England council of the Boy Scouts of America. Down in the lower Charles River Basin, the famous racing fishing schooner Elsie, pride of Gloucester's cod chasers, is being fitted out for a summer's training campaign under the expert eye of Hilliard B. Holbrook, deputy regional Scout executive and a former naval and merchant officer.

Starting July 6, the Elsie will embark a crew of approximately 60 Sea Scouts for a voyage as far south as Yorktown, Va. And on Aug. 10 a similar 28-day voyage will be made. That the Scouts will learn on shore as well as on board the handsome blue schooner is evident from the itinerary which has been charted. From Boston the Elsie lays a course for Lewes, a port inside the Delaware Breakwater; Annapolis, where the Naval Academy is situated; Washington, D. C., Yorktown on the James River, where Lord Cornwallis gave up his sword to Washington; New York City and return.

The Elsie is one of the ablest vessels in the Gloucester fleet. She is 135 feet long, 25 feet beam and draws 14 feet of water. Arthur D. Story of Essex built the Elsie in 1910. In 1921, the year following the winning of the first International Fisherman's trophy by the American schooner Esperanto, the Elsie was elected to defend the cup. Late in October the Elsie set sail for Halifax, but the big Lunenberg schooner Bluenose was too powerful for the smaller Elsie, and Capt. Marty Welch was forced to dip his ensign to Capt. Angus Walters and his North Shore crew.

Bare as Battleship.

When the Elsie sets sail for the first Scout cruise her decks that have been littered with tubs, lines, dories and other fishing gear, will be as bare as a battleship's, cleared for action. Below in the spacious hold, where big catches more than once sent her flying home to market from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, the Elsie has 60 bunks with tables and other fittings for her youthful "midshipmen." Additional fresh water tankage has been fitted to insure a sufficient supply for drinking, cooking and washing. Instead of kerosene lamps and lanterns of her fishing days, the Elsie will have electricity

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Canadian Makes Record Crossing Channel in Glider

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20—Lissant Beardmore, member of a prominent Canadian family resident in Toronto, made glider history last night when he crossed the English Channel in an engineless monoplane, thus constituting a record recalling that set up in 1909 by Louis Bleriot, who was the first to travel the same body of water in an airplane.

Mr. Beardmore started from Lympne Aerodrome, Kent, being towed off the ground by an airplane with a rope, down which ran a telephone cable by which he was able to communicate with the pilot. The glider rose to a great height above the coast at Folkestone, where Mr. Beardmore cast off the towing rope by means of a trigger he had arranged and proceeded to glide eastward above the clouds, steering by compass.

On emerging from the clouds he found himself approaching the French coast at about 1000 feet elevation and planed down without difficulty, making a good landing in a clover field some three miles inland at Stinglevert, near Calais. The entire flight lasted a little over half an hour, of which the greater part was taken in gaining height over the English coast. The air was calm and the only inconvenience Mr. Beardmore experienced was from cold.

Brazil Inaugurates Purchasing Bureau

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil June 20 (By U. P.)—The Brazilian Provisional Government recently inaugurated a central purchasing bureau which, under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Finance, purchases all materials for governmental departments as well as investigating purchase proposals for the respective states.

The new system which is designed to systematize buying, does away with possible graft. The bureau will list national and foreign manufacturers, study materials and markets, chart specifications, study governmental needs and issue monthly reports on its activities.

One of the outstanding features of the central purchasing bureau is rescinding of the previous rule that non-resident foreigners and agents could bid only at the express invitation of the Brazilian Government. Under the new rule, foreigners may enter bids at will.

BRAZIL RAISES TARIFF

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Imports of woolen goods and woolen yarns recently received tariff increases ranging from 30 to 100 per cent. Woolen yarn imports, mostly from England, received the greater effect of the boost.

RELIEF FOR REICH BY AMERICAN HELP SOUGHT BY HOOVER

Germans Hail Move as Ray of Hope Amid Deep Pessimism

PRESS HEADLINES VOICE CONFIDENCE

Consults Leaders of Both Parties to Pave Way for United Action

CREDIT EXTENSION INCLUDED IN PLANS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 20 — President Hoover's reported declaration that he is considering a plan which will contribute to the economic recovery of the United States and Europe, and especially to the strengthening of Germany, has burst like a ray of sunshine through the clouds of pessimism and bitterness hovering over the Reich.

"Hoover is taking the initiative," "United States is intervening," "America wants to help Germany," are some of the headlines with which the German press welcomes this event.

Financial conditions of the Reich are slow in taking a turn for the better, despite the sharp increase in the Reichsbank discount. After a short lull, which looked like a recovery, the Reichsbank yesterday was again compelled to furnish about 50,000,000 gold marks, about $12,500,000, for the purchase of foreign bills, as the result of renewed withdrawal of French and American deposits. These transactions were made by small investors, and it is believed here the Bank of France does not agree with this policy.

It has now been suggested that the American Federal Reserve Banks, the Bank of England, the Bank of France and other national banks should cooperate with the Reichsbank to enable it to meet its obligations. This would be done by the way of special credit, and the coöperation of the Bank of England and the Austrian Creditanstalt is held up as an example.

Strengthening of Reich Held of Vital Import In Europe's Recovery

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Great strides toward at least temporary alleviation of Europe's economic distress were expected in Great Britain today as a consequence of President Hoover's decision to assist in strengthening Germany.

While officially the British Government had nothing to say about the Hoover statement, feeling that it is America's problem, which can best be solved as America wishes, unofficially the President's notice of his intention to act soon was welcomed as a preliminary to a step many British and continentals consider America might have taken advantageously 10 years ago.

The private character of the visit of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to England still is stressed, but it is remarked that he arrived most opportunely, coming as he did shortly after the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister of Germany, had discussed Europe's problems with the heads of the British Government, and when Europe's financial situation was becoming most desperate.

Mr. Mellon, it is understood, listened to the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, and the Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, and Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, in their delineation of the growing acuteness of the financial situation. He is reported to have answered in effect that the situation was bad in America too.

It is assumed Mr. Mellon informed President Hoover by cable of what he had been told, and Mr. Hoover's decision to take a hand in the situation followed.

While it is stressed unofficially here that Great Britain's part is merely

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Engineers Asked To Help Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 20—Well trained engineers of the future must devise ways of properly using leisure time, David E. Ross, president of the board of trustees of Purdue University, told the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, meeting here at Purdue.

"Men thrown out of employment by our modern machinery must be cared for properly," he said, "and ways must be worked out for them to use effectively the greater leisure time they are bound to have in order to have jobs enough to go around."

Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, chairman of the Electrical Engineering Department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was awarded the Lamme medal for outstanding achievement in the engineering educational field. The award, given by Benjamin G. Lamme of the Westinghouse Electric Company, has been made the last four years to outstanding engineering educators.

Radio Said to Show Value In Rochester Police Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19—Radio in local police work was termed a success yesterday by Austin J. Roche, police commissioner, after a year's operation with a radio squad and radiocasting outfits.

The division was started with five motorcars and five men. Today it includes 24 automobiles and 65 men working in all parts of the city. Results include a reduction in automobile thefts and a reduction of fatalities

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Consults Leaders of Both Parties to Pave Way for United Action

CREDIT EXTENSION INCLUDED IN PLANS

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—Far-reaching measures of vital reparations and credit relief to Germany are authoritatively known to be under consideration by President Hoover.

The plan deliberated is understood to call for a suspension of war debt payments, of both principal and interest, by governments owing money to the United States, and they in turn to give the same accommodation to Germany.

Further, as an active financial stimulation, the Federal Reserve Board, through New York banks, would extend to Germany large long-term credits in place of the short-term loans that now alone are available to Germany in the American money market.

The Administration, it is stated, has come to the conclusion that the German economic and political situation is precarious and that emergency measures are called for. The combination proposed it is believed will tide Germany over the existing crisis and enable it to carry on until such time as the problem of reparations can again be broached.

Statement by President

The Administration's activity in the matter was formally confirmed by the President in a statement issued late yesterday. Necessarily, no official information was forthcoming as to the proposals considered. The President's statement, in full was as follows:

Since my return from the central West I have conferred with those leaders of both political parties who are present in Washington with respect to certain steps which we might take to assist in economic recovery both here and abroad.

These conversations have been particularly directed to strengthening the situation in Germany. No definite plans or conclusions have yet been arrived at but the response which I have met from the leaders of both parties is most gratifying.

Any statement of any plan or method is wholly speculative and is not warranted by the facts.

Party Leaders Consulted

As Congress alone can authorize modification of the debt payment agreements, and as it is the firm determination of President Hoover not to convene a special session, he is laying his plan before congressional leaders of both parties for their support. If he can obtain their approval, as it is confidently believed he can, he would be able to announce that when the regular session meets in December he will sponsor a proposal for postponement of debt payments and that it will be backed by Democrats and Republicans alike.

This would insure its prompt enactment and have the immediate effect of enabling Germany and its debtors to initiate steps, under the provisions of the Young plan, to put into operation a moratorium on both principal and interest. On the strength of such a formal declaration the New York banks would also be in a position to grant new financial accommodations to Germany.

In Democratic quarters it was authoritatively stated that this plan meets with the approval of John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, and Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Executive Committee.

The urgent importance that the President is attaching to the matter is indicated by the dispatch with which he is acting in pressing his proposal. It was the first thing he turned to upon his return to his desk from his four-day midwestern trip.

Scans Mellon's Reports

It is understood that the President had before him a full statement from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, of his conversations the day previous in London with the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, and Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. While no authoritative information is available as to the import of Mr. Mellon's statements, it is accepted here in official quarters that he advised the President on the German viewpoint as laid before the British during the recent visit to England of the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister.

Beginning with breakfast yesterday morning, the President pushed the subject. At this meal he discussed the matter with John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader; David A. Reed (R.) Senator from Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee, and Isaac Bacharach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Later, he laid the matter before his regular semiweekly Cabinet meeting, and he also discussed it with Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, who was Secretary of Treasury in the Wilson Cabinet, and is a Democratic leader on fiscal issues, and Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, leading League of Nations advocate and assistant Democratic floor leader. Others who also visited the President on the question during the day were Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Ogden Mills, Undersecretary of the

PROHIBITION LAW GOOD ECONOMICS, EXECUTIVES SAY

Farms' Pre-Volstead Sale to Liquor Firms Put at 1 P. C. of Crops' Value

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, June 20—National prohibition has led to sounder economic conditions in the United States than would have been the case otherwise, according to a survey by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation made public today.

The survey discusses the relation of the "dry" policy to industry, crime, taxes, health and social life and is an outline of the foundation's platform, now under the direction of its new board, which includes: Richard H. Scott, president of the Reo Motor Company, president; Col. P. H. Callahan, president of the Louisville Varnish Company, vice-president; W. O. Lewis, Chicago financier, treasurer; William S. Bennet, coal, lumber and railroad executive, secretary; S. S. Kresge of Detroit and Chicago, chairman of the executive committee; Louis J. Taber, master of National Grange; Alvin S. Moody of Texas; Frank E. Gannett of New York, and Col. Fred N. Dow of Portland, Me.

The foundation defines national prohibition as "a method of reducing the consumption of alcoholic beverages—nothing more, nothing less."

It then answers in the affirmative the question, "Was the Eighteenth Amendment the Will of the American People?" and gives an emphatic negative reply, in detail, to all the following queries:

"Was the Eighteenth Amendment adopted without being put to popular vote?

"Is the Eighteenth Amendment a violation of state rights?

"Has national prohibition increased lawlessness and put the bootleggers in power?

"Has prohibition increased drinking?

"Is prohibition corrupting and debauching young people?

"Has prohibition increased taxes?

"Has prohibition brought an increase in alcoholic diseases and deaths?

"Would the Repeal of Prohibition End Unemployment?

"Has Prohibition Destroyed Personal Liberty?"

Regarding claims that the relegalizing of 4 per cent beer or other alcoholic liquors would end depression and unemployment, the Foundation's survey says:

"Prohibition has greatly increased the producing power, hence the earning power of the individual. People employed before prohibition, in the manufacture of beer, wine and distilled liquors, totaled 86,914, and aggregate wages $58,432,000.

"In 1914, there were 1,700,000 motor vehicles in the United States. Today there are 26,500,000. People employed in 1930, in the manufacture of motor vehicles, totaled 325,124, their aggregate wages being $647,588,438. Almost every industry has benefited from prohibition.

"Not only a part of drink money, but increased earnings as well are being spent for commodities which involve the employment of millions of people. Of course, we would have more vehicles even if we did not have prohibition. But without prohibition it is certain there would be far fewer cars.

"The same thing is true even in the field of farm products. Statistics show that purchases by the liquor industry comprised only a fraction more than 1 per cent of the value of farm products even in the days of greatest liquor consumption! Agricultural products are primarily food products—and prohibition has made the average family financially able to invest more money in food than ever before."

The Foundation cites Government authority for the statement that the present consumption of alcoholic liquors is approximately 30 per cent of pre-prohibition consumption, and quotes Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of the United States Bureau of Prohibition, as saying "that the consumption of alcoholic liquors grows less from year to year."

SAVANNAH'S ZONING LAW FOUND LEGAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 20—The Georgia Supreme Court settled a long-standing controversy when it decided that the zone building law in Savannah was legal. This law was passed by the city council upon authority of the State General Assembly. The test came when Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howden, of Savannah, asked permission to erect a gasoline filling station on certain property she owned.

Under the zoning law it was not legal to replace the building with a filling station. Mrs. Howden questioned the constitutionality of the act. Judge Peter W. Meldrim upheld the act and the case was appealed. The Supreme Court fixed the constitutionality of the measure which enables Savannah authorities to designate what class of buildings shall go in certain sections of the city.

INJUNCTIONS SOUGHT ON CHURCH MEASURE

MEXICO CITY, June 20 (AP)—Four petitions seeking injunctions against enforcement of the new Vera Cruz law which limits the number of priests and bishops for the entire State to 11 are on file in the courts of Vera Cruz, dispatches said today.

Three of the petitions were said to have been filed by Roman Catholic priests and the fourth by several hundred parishioners from the Amatlan district. They allege that the law violates individual guarantees and the National Constitution. Judge J. A. Bartlett has taken the petitions under advisement. The complaints were considered in the nature of test cases inasmuch as no instance of priests being ejected from their churches has been reported.

Church officials have instructed priests to remain at their posts and to conduct services in spite of the law, pending a court opinion.

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Gerard Joins Woll Against Soviet Régime

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 19—The lines for the "10-year plan for American industry based on democratic idealism," first brought forward on June 15 by the National Civic Federation under the auspices of its commission on industrial inquiry, were indicated by Matthew Woll, acting president of the federation, and James W. Gerard, chairman of the commission, as "a massing of American collective leadership against Russian collective slavery" in addresses radiocast here last nigh

The federation's proposal, which originated with Mr. Woll, to call an industrial congress to coördinate the various phases of American industry, was submitted by Mr. Gerard this week to national economic organizations in the fields of business, banking, distribution, transportation, management, labor and agriculture. A flood of comment, commendation and inquiry has resulted already, Mr. Woll said, and the radio program was arranged in response. It wac radiocast over Station WOR.

Mr. Woll emphasized that the scope of "a national scheme of economic operation" must include "industry, trade, transport, agriculture, labor, extraction of raw materials, credit and finance channels and service equipment."

"Such a plan of economic balancing should embrace the determination of the annual national human requirements in commodities and service, say for an ensuing 10 years," he continued; "the immediate visible supply of required commodities, the apportioning of required labor hours for the required production and handling to point of consumption of such commodities, the character and extent of industrial equipment required to intelligently guide the task of its design, construction and installation; the immediate and continuing distribution of the necessities of life among the entire population, using all resources of employment, manufacture and credit distribution requisite to that end, and the outline of legal enactments necessary and convenient to remove obstacles and to facilitate the operations of the suggested program."

Mr. Woll said he agreed with Sir Arthur Salter, director of the economic and finance section of the League of Nations, speaking here this week, in his description of the American economic system as being "in an intermediate stage" and facing the three alternatives of "chaos, collective control and collective leadership." The latter, Mr. Woll declared, was "the only desirable and advisable choice left."

Mr. Gerard assailed the Soviet system as an oppressive despotism which had made possible already the taking over of world markets for wheat and oil, and now threatened the cotton market, meanwhile underselling the United States in lumber, matches, coal, pulp, asbestos, manganese and chemicals.

He indicated that the antitrust laws made it impossible for American industrialists to meet this situation "by even the smallest of combinations," since these, he said, meant being "haled to court, threatened with jail and, until the Supreme Court has passed on their acts, they cannot know whether they are criminals or not."

Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the federation's executive council, said the organization was in accord with the policy toward Soviet Russia enunciated by Woodrow Wilson and maintained by succeeding administrations, in standing "unequivocally against recognition of the Russian Soviet régime by the United States until that régime shall have ceased its subversive activities in this country, compensated American nationals for confiscated property and proved itself fit to associate with civilized nations."

Air Treaty Revision Favored by Dutch

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Government in a memorandum replying to the Preliminary Report of the Second Chamber, expressed itself in favor of ratification of the protocol of June 15, 1929, providing for revision of the treaty regulating aerial navigation.

But the Dutch Government believes that no success is to be expected from attempts to revise the new fourth paragraph of Article 15, which provides that the passage of aircraft over any country shall be subject to the consent of the Government in question, as Sweden, Great Britain, Ireland and the Dominions, whose representatives in 1929 favored greater freedom of aerial intercourse, have already proceeded toward ratification.

The Dutch Government declares that the Netherlands would not be justified in acquiescing in the present agreement and will have to do everything in its power to establish free conceptions for regular air services.

This relatively small country operates a total of slightly less than 17,000 miles of airways, inclusive of the Dutch East Indies fortnightly service, which is shortly to be transformed into a weekly service.

OUTDOOR JOBS INCREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 20—Renewed activity in outdoor work increased May employment in this State, it is reported by the United States Department of Labor. The same was true of Indiana. Manufacturing employment gained in Michigan. Improved employment was seen in several industries in Ohio. However, the seasonal gains were smaller than usual for this period, said the report,

INSPIRATIONAL RALLY HELD BY SOCIAL WORKERS

Strength of Those Helped Declared One of Best Inspiration Sources

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 20—Social service workers who have been attending more than 500 group meetings of the National Conference of Social Work during the past week, assembled at the Municipal Auditorium last night for an inspirational rally.

The best source of inspiration is the inherent strength of the very people social workers help, said Mrs. Mary Wilcox Glenn, president of the Family Welfare Association of America, New York.

"What they, the people, can teach us as to themselves and their reactions becomes preëminently important in a time of economic crisis," she said.

"The profession has sunk its roots too deeply into the soil of shared human experience to lose what it has won through studious pursuit. Workers have found their purpose steadied when they have witnessed the way in which people who habitually live close to the margin of need are strong to resist demoralization."

Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, director of the Institute for Child Guidance of New York, urged the social workers not to regard personality quirks as evidences of need for adjustment.

"While social work draws heavily upon social sciences for understanding of cases, it is not itself a science, it is an art," he said. "The social worker must have a knowledge of facts ranging from mathematical formula to human behavior. She must have an adequate vocabulary and ability to interpret objectively and without prejudice the evidence in the case."

The uplifting effort of a community chest drive was regarded greater than the amount of money raised, by George R. Bedlinger, director of the Public Charities Association of Philadelphia. "I think this breaking down of prejudices, this undermining of deep-seated racial and religious intolerance which follows working together by all elements of the city to help the less fortunate, is perhaps the greatest contribution made by the community chest movement," the speaker said.

George W. Lawson, secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, stressed the point that in the rush for the displacement of labor by the machine and the speeding up of industry, "we have not given much thought to what is to become of the labor we have displaced." The tendency has been to regard labor simply as energy which should be conserved, he said.

"Human labor, however, is something more than energy and it cannot be separated from the human being who is a part of civilization. If the human family is to receive no benefit from the advances made from scientific and gainful knowledge then they have been made in vain.

"All of these processes to displace human effort should bring a greater degree of happiness to the human family and be the means whereby the human race may enjoy more leisure, more culture, more of the things that tend to lift up rather than degrade the human spirit."

C. M. Bookman, executive director of the Cincinnati Community Chest, was elected president of the conference. Other officers were elected as follows: Katherine F. Lenroot, assistant chief of the United States Children's Bureau, Washington, first vice-president; the Rev. John O'Grady, National Conference of Catholic Charities, Washington, second vice-president, and Philip Seman, executive director of the Jewish People's Institute, Chicago, third vice-president.

Five directors were elected for three-year terms as follows: Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Cambridge, Mass., retiring president; Sanford Bates, Director of Federal Prisons, Washington; E. D. Solenberger, Philadelphia, head of Pennsylvania's Children's Aid Society; Lea D. Taylor, Chicago, and Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, Ga.

Birmingham Tutors Urge Film Reform

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Over 3000 teachers here have signed a petition urging more effective supervision of films shown to children, and efforts are to be made by the profession to secure desirable reforms. This is an outcome of activities by the recently formed Birmingham Cinema Inquiry Committee, which circulated a questionnaire to children to ascertain their likes and dislikes on film subjects.

Miss Alice James, reporting on the committee's work, said investigators had sat with children at cinemas and watched closely the effects of certain films upon them. It was evident from these observations and from replies to the questionnaire that comedy held supreme place, with adventure and detective films a close second.

It was significant, however, that in a group of 55 girls of 14 years of age, 17 voted for war pictures as their favorites, and nearly half the boys in another group expressed preference for murder, war, and Chicago gangsters "because they were so exciting."

Sir Charles Grant Robertson, principal of Birmingham University, disclaimed any intention to attack the cinema. But he did want this great instrument of entertainment and education to be used for the building up of right views on life, he said.

DELAWARE FARMS RAISING MELONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19—With prospects of wheat dropping to 40 or 50 cents a bushel after the July harvest is gathered, many farmers of this State are attempting the cultivation of canteloupes this season in lieu of grain. Instructions on the proper procedure of how to grow this fruit are being given to the melon raisers by the agricultural department of the University of Delaware.

As it costs a fraction in excess of $1.20 a bushel to grow wheat in Delaware it is expected that the raising of grain will be largely abandoned in this State.

Elected to Head Social Conference

Above—C. M. BOOKMAN of Cincinnati, President. Below—KATHERINE LENROOT of Washington, D. C., Vice-President (Photos © Bachrach).

Green Again Warns Against Wage Cuts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 20—A renewed warning against wage cutting was issued yesterday by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in a radio address here.

"With the approach of the third winter of potential hardship," Mr. Green said, "service organizations of all kinds should begin to prepare for the heavy demands which will be made for individual and community support when colder weather comes.

"In my opinion this result cannot be speedily realized if the wage-cutting policy advocated by some representative citizens is carried into effect. We cannot bring about a resumption of industrial activity if the purchasing power of the masses of the people, which has already been greatly impaired, is further reduced. Manufacturers and producers must find a market for their goods and products if industry, business and labor are to enjoy prosperity. Such a market cannot be found unless those who buy, use and consume manufactured goods and products are able to buy.

"With more than 6,000,000 workers unemployed and those dependents upon them, increasing that number to more than 25,000,000, a large section of the purchasing market has been temporarily destroyed. They cannot buy because they have no income. Other millions who are working all or part time are conserving their resources and refusing to buy because of fear that they, too, will be forced to join the army of unemployed.

"It is clearly evident, therefore, that we need to create a better psychological condition, one that will inspire buying rather than saving. The buying power of the people needs to be released in its fullest measure. This can be done by assuring the workers that those who are now employed are secure in their jobs, and that all work available will be equitably divided and, furthermore, that their wages will not be reduced."

TORONTO TO IMPROVE NATIONAL EXHIBITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Construction of a $1,000,000 horse pavilion is now under way at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds here, and marks another step forward in the equipment of this great annual fair. In the past six years five new structures have been added: the Ontario Government building, $500,000; livestock building, $1,400,000; electrical building, $600,000; automotive building, $1,000,000, and now the new stables at a similar cost. This constitutes an expenditure of $4,800,000 on permanent new structures in the course of six years, a record, it is claimed, unequaled by any other permanent exhibition in the world.

The exhibition holds a unique record for orderliness, and more than ever before, extortionate prices this year will be taboo.

FILLMORE HOUSE MARKED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19—A bronze tablet placed on the house in East Aurora, N. Y., where Millard Fillmore brought his bride, was unveiled by the Abigail Fillmore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on June 15.

ADMIRAL COONTZ ELECTED AT HEAD OF SOJOURNERS

Convention Closes With Selection of Kansas City for Next Meeting

The National Sojourners closed their eleventh annual convention at the Hotel Statler this afternoon, with an election of officers for the coming year. Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, retired, was chosen president. Other officers elected included Capt. R. L. Queisser Sr., vice-president, and Capt. George F. Unmacht, secretary. Kansas City, Mo., was selected as the city in which to hold the twelfth annual convention.

Arguments for strong national defense, political jockeying and playful bantering were on the program last night at the annual banquet and ball which climaxed their eleventh annual convention.

Admiral R. E. Coontz, president of the organization, declared for a national defense built to the limit of the London Naval Treaty. Pointing out that the Sojourners were for everything tending toward the betterment of government, he said they "were ready to stand by the Government through thick and thin." Admiral Coontz's address was broadcast.

One of the features of the program was transcontinental telephone connections made to California. Mayor James M. Curley and Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman held lengthy conversations with Gov. James Rolph of California. Capt. Ralph T. O'Neil, national commander of the American Legion, and the Massachusetts State commander of the legion, also talked with the Legion commander in California.

Prediction that the next Congress would produce a national economic planning commission to combat economic war was made by Mayor Curley, who pointed out the need of such national planning to safeguard the happiness of the home.

The Mayor also urged strong national defense, saying that despite the disarmament conference European countries are "armed camps." These countries, he added, are doing everything possible for the contentment of their people. The slums are disappearing in European cities, he continued, through building and improvement projects now going on. He formed these opinions on his recent trip abroad.

Captain O'Neil, national commander of the American Legion, in arguing for adequate national defense, criticised pacificist in Congress who are slashing national armament because of expense. He advocated the organization of all groups who believe in strong national defense to lay out a program, not for the greatest army or the greatest navy, but for a permanent security policy.

The Aleppo Temple Shriners Band, led by Walter Smith, furnished band music. Vaudeville entertainment was also provided.

Col. John H. Cowles, Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, and Leon M. Abbott, Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, were present and delivered short addresses in praise of the work of the Sojourners.

Maj. Walter M. Phelps, president of the New England Chapter, No. 12, opened the festivities, while Dr. Dudley H. Farrell, head of the Masonic Board of Relief, was the toastmaster.

Other speakers included Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and Capt. George F. Unmacht, Sojourner national secretary.

NONINFLAMMABLE FUEL IS PRODUCED

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 19 (AP)—Chemists at the Belfast municipal gas works announced today they had produced a noninflammable fuel from coal tar oil which can do four more miles to the gallon than the ordinary gasoline used in automobiles.

They assert there is no carbon monoxide in the exhaust, engine knocks are eliminated and the fuel is cheaper than the present commercial article.

CUBAN STUDENTS GAIN FELLOWSHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 19—Announcement of the bestowal of three fellowships on Cuban students to study in the United States was made by the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation yesterday.

Dr. Carlos Guillermo Aguayo y Castro, assistant professor of biology and zoölogy in the University of Havana; Dr. Herminio Portell Vilá, instructor in Cuban history, University of Havana, and Dr. Jorge Roa y Reyes, professor of statistics, University of Havana, are the three recipients.

OILFIELD LOCKOUT ENDS

PIURA, Peru., June 20 (By U. P.)—The five week lockout of oilfield workers on the International Petroleum Company and the Lobitos Oil Fields, Inc., Canadian and British concerns respectively, has ended and many of the 10,000 workers affected have been reëmployed, Colonel Lazaro, prefect of Piura, announced yesterday.

Clothing Outfits Exported by Ford To Set Up Standard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 18—Henry Ford's desire to institute a "Detroit standard of living" in 17 European cities where he has branch factories is responsible for the foreign travels of two complete trousseaux of a minimum-wage Ford family, it was learned here.

One full set of American clothes for each member of a "natural family," consisting of man, wife and two children under 16 years, was sent abroad for the inspection of European investigators. These investigators have been trying to find out what the equivalent wage in the respective cities, ranging from London to Stamboul, must be to clothe, feed and supply recreation similar to that of lowest-paid Ford workers in Detroit.

So carefully did the European investigators examine the first set of clothes sent abroad, it is reported, that the clothing was worn out before the investigation was completed. Another trousseau was accordingly dispatched.

The study began in 1929 when the Ford Motor Company, Ltd. (London), asked the International Labor Office for information looking to the setting up of equivalent Detroit wages. As a preliminary, the United States Labor Department by house-to-house visitation obtained an account of the income and expenditure of 100 lowest-paid Ford workers in Detroit. Financed by the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene of Boston is head, the International Labor Office of the League of Nations has been making similar studies in the 17 cities abroad. Ethelbert Stewart, head of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, who attended the conference, has just returned from Geneva and will make a report on the findings to William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

The Ford practice of carrying Detroit wages and hours into foreign countries has had an important effect not only in Europe, but in Latin America, according to reports here. "Chilean in Chile, Brazilian in Brazil, Mexican in Mexico, the Ford Motor Company is fundamentally a national enterprise wherever it may be established," said La Riqueza Minera de Chile, a Chilean publication, in March, 1931, for example. "Without exception, in all of the factories and plants established abroad, the entire personnel is made up of natives of the country in question. By the establishment of minimum wage scales, unprecedented until the arrival of the Ford Motor Company, and comparable in every case with the minimum wage prevailing in the United States, it has contributed enormously toward bettering existing living conditions in practically all of the countries in which it has established itself."

'LEGALIZED LIQUOR' AIDS COCKTAIL HABIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—That young people, especially young girls, are becoming victims of the cocktail custom, and that this is something that parents could control, is the opinion of Mrs. A. O. Sutherford, president of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada.

"Legalized liquor traffic is hopelessly corrupting," she declared at a meeting of the Dominion Board. "Our women must accept their responsibility for this nation-wide evil. We must take our stand for nothing less than the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor for beverage purposes."

KIWANIS TO PLANT TREES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO — Thousands of small pine trees will be planted on a large sandy tract of land situated near Hepworth, Ont., according to arrangements made by the local Kiwanis Club in conjunction with the Suburban Area Commission. This strip of land has long been waste, it being a light sand, which is continually shifting, making it difficult to maintain a good road.

PERU ALTERS EXPORT DUTIES

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—From now on all duties on exports will be computed on the rate of exchange prevailing at the time the tariff was put into effect, according to a decree issued this week.

Oil Hydrogenation Process Advances to Market Stage

Motorcar Fuels to Be Produced Commercially This Summer Through Refining Method Which Makes High-Grade Gasoline From Impure Crude

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 17—Actual marketing of motor oil made by the much-discussed hydrogenation process will begin this summer, according to one of the large oil companies controlling the patents.

By this process the molecules of crude oil are taken apart by the engineer, much as one might shake apart the beads of a piece of intricate Indian handicraft, and put together again in new patterns, thus transforming the most impure crude oils into the finest grades of anti-knock gasoline and lubricating oils, leaving virtually no waste products.

In this process hydrogen gas under tremendous pressures is shot into superheated crude oils and subjected to the "magic" touch of a third element called a catalyst, which makes the molecules jump into new formations; and in so doing, the volume of the crude oil, augmented by the hydrogen, actually is increased 1 to 6 per cent. This is quite different from what happens when the white of an egg is beaten up, for in the hydrogenation process, new chemical substances are formed by the union of the hydrogen with the elements in the oil, whereas in beating up the egg white, volume is increased merely by adding gas, without producing chemical combination.

While the new gasoline will not be put on the market for some time, the motor oil will, and eventually, the new process is expected to bring about great changes in the petroleum industry and provide the basis for important advances in automotive engineering.

Evolution Foreseen

It was even predicted by Dr. R. T. Haslam, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey engineer in charge of development of the process, that eventually all gasoline and oil refining will be done by hydrogenation, but this is a matter of evolution that will be worked out slowly, he said.

There are three distinct reasons why the hydrogenation process will effect great changes in the industry, which may be listed as follows:

It produces products more chemically pure, which give better results in their application; it makes possible the transformation of the lowest-grade crude products into the highest-grade products with virtually no waste or residue; because there is no residue, it is possible to manufacture the highest-grade gasoline and kerosene products without leaving a quantity of low-grade oil that must be disposed of at overproduction prices.

The basic processes were evolved during the war by the German natural scientist, Herr Bergius, who sought a method of making gasoline which would meet the needs of Germany at a time when it was unable to reach the great oil fields of the world. Gasoline and kerosene products are combinations of hydrogen and carbon, which Herr Bergius was convinced could be synthetically produced. By exposing coal to steam under very high pressures, he discovered that results were possible. The coal supplied the carbon; the steam or water vapor supplied the hydrogen. A catalyst, or substance the presence of which caused other substances to undergo chemical changes, was used to bring about the desired combination of the elements.

The Bergius patents were acquired by the Interessen Gemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Actiengesellschaft of Germany, known as the I. G. Farbenindustrie, which a few years ago formed a patent holding company with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, known as the Standard-I. G. Company. The American corporation owns a majority of the stock.

Patent Firms Formed

To license the users of these patents in the United States, the Hydro Patents Company was formed. This has granted options upon the patents to more than 20 oil companies in the United States, including all the important ones. These options must be taken up within six months of a date to be fixed by the licensing company, but the date has not yet been determined. For the purpose of licensing outside of the United States and Germany, the International Hydro Patents Company was formed, while the I. G. Farbenindustrie controls the rights within Germany.

In order to experiment with the process and develop it, the Standard Oil Development Company was formed, which, in turn, organized a subsidiary known as the Hydro Engineering & Chemical Company to supply technical and engineering knowledge concerning the process to the licensees. Under the direction of the development company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey last fall started experimentation with a 5000-barrel-a-day plant at Bayway, N. J., and three months ago commenced commercial operation. Another experimental 5000-barrel plant was erected at Baton Rouge, La., by the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, and three weeks ago commercial operation was begun.

The process now used in these plants consists of pumping the crude oil stock that is to be refined, together with hydrogen gas compressed to between 3000 and 4000 pounds per square inch, through heat exchangers and a heating coil into reaction vessels containing a high-active sulphur-resistant catalyst. This catalyst is varied according to the stock upon which the plant is working and the type of product desired. The oil and hydrogen flow through these reaction chambers in which the highly complex molecular structure of the crude oil is broken down and the atoms rearranged in combination with the free hydrogen to form new products.

This process is termed hydrogenation, for the crude oil is augmented by the free hydrogen, and the product which issues from the reaction chambers is actually increased in volume from 1 to 6 per cent. Hence, 100 gallons of crude oil issues from the reaction chambers as from 101 to 106 gallons of hydrogenated product. From the reaction chambers it flows back through the heat exchangers and coolers into vessels that separate the gas from the liquid product. The hydrogenated oil is then ready for distillation or finishing by the regular refinery procedure.

The yield of gasoline and high-grade lubricating oils is greatly increased from every type of stock by this process, but the thing that has stirred the industry most has been that even the lowest-grade crudes can be made into the highest-grade products.

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RECORD PROVES LIQUOR ALWAYS FLOUTED LAWS

More Speakeasies, Worse Corruption Before Dry Era Than After

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — "Liquor, not prohibition, is the cause of many far-reaching evils," is the argument which John D. Pennington, administrator of the local office of the bureau of prohibition, Department of Justice, has developed in a recent report based on conditions which prevailed in the third prohibition district, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, in the quarter of a century before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The report is constructed on evidence gleaned from editorial and news accounts dealing with the liquor traffic appearing over a long period of years in the public press within the limits of Mr. Pennington's official jurisdiction. The report contains copies of approximately 25 articles from hundreds of such items now in possession of the authorities in the Philadelphia office of the bureau of prohibition.

Opponents of prohibition now fail to recall "that speakeasies have always been a thorn in the side of law enforcement," the report says. An editorial from the Philadelphia North American, April 18, 1905, says:

"During the last seven weeks 96 keepers of speakeasies and other illegal resorts have been prosecuted by the police, 62 of the defendants being acquitted for lack of evidence.

"In the same period 51 of the criminals were prosecuted by the Law and Order Society and only one escaped conviction. It is obvious that every case of this character won by the society convicts the police of neglect of duty. When two-thirds of the police cases result in acquittal the charge that crime is officially protected is proved to the hilt."

Speaking of Speakeasies

When Charles F. Danyer's column in the Pittsburgh Post, March 27, 1930, reported the extraordinary sale of illegal liquor in this manner, it almost fooled the head of the Philadelphia bureau.

"Fancy mixed drinks popular in pre-prohibition days have gone up from 25 to 50 cents each in Pittsburgh's estimated 450 speakeasies in the last five years. Not that this black-coffee hound gives a hoot. We're just telling you."

But Mr. Pennington happened to read an editorial from the Pittsburgh Post of Feb. 12, 1890, which indicated that in the "thriving" days of the open saloon there were more than 2000 more speakeasies in Pittsburgh than there are reported to be since prohibition. Here is an excerpt from the editorial:

"We hear a great deal from the pulpit and press about the saloon in politics, in denunciations of its influence, and the truckling of politicians to its power.

"It has never had a more forcible illustration than at this time in Pittsburgh. The city ring and its agents are working the speakeasies by promises of immunity from prosecution, for violating the laws. On the sworn testimony of one of the inspectors of police, on the witness stand in the courthouse, there are 2500 of these places in the city."

Racketeering in 1907

The question of liquor syndicates and racketeering wasn't exactly a new subject 15 years before prohibition, the report indicates. The close connection which certain politicians maintained with liquor interests is also touched upon in editorials from the Newark Evening News of July 2, 1907, and July 9, 1909:

"The Elizabeth City Council has taken up the gage thrown down by the Union County grand jury and a most interesting fight seems imminent. The grand jury, it will be recalled, charged that an unusual state of affairs existed in that city; that it was 'evidently governed by the brewery, saloon and liquor interests.'

"In proof of this charge the presentment declared that the president of council is president of a brewery; that several members of council are connected with the brewery interests; that the excisemen appointed by council are pledged to the liquor interests . . . 'Even the members of the police force and fire department are appointed for political reasons' and the city is 'absolutely in the hands of the brewery and saloon interests.'"

Two years later:

"The beer bottlers and liquor dealers of Gloucester County have invented a trick whereby they appear to be able to evade excise laws and to sell and deliver intoxicating liquors whenever and wherever they please. What they have done is to organize an express company, members of their own fraternity being the stockholders and officers. They do not refuse to carry goods and general merchandise for other citizens, but they do not seek more patronage than will give them standing as common carriers. The most of their business is distributing beer and liquors."

Corrupting the Police in 1890

National prohibition is corrupting police and public officials—something unknown in the days of licensed saloons, opponents of prohibition told the Philadelphia Bureau's investigator. But the Pittsburgh Post of March 4, 1890, calls attention in an editorial to "an evil that must be checked":

"There are reported to be 4000 speakeasies in Philadelphia, and so great is the evil that the judges who are to sit in the license court have given special instructions to constables to inquire into and report these lawless rumshops to the courts for suppression and punishment." The Philadelphia Times, commenting on these facts, makes some remarks which apply with equal force to the conditions of the illegal liquor traffic in Allegheny County:

"The police force of this city is the one cause of this flood of drunken demoralization and defiant lawlessness that now disgraces this city. There are not 100 of the nearly 4000 speakeasies in operation in Philadelphia that are not known to the police, but instead of closing them and bringing the criminals to punishment, they are protected, compelled to pay the price of protection to the police or to the party, and to vote and work at elections as the police direct them in obedience to orders from the city administration."

"We are consuming more liquor than before prohibition," Mr. Pennington was told by a noisy minority of wet propagandists. He looked up an estimate of Uncle Sam's liquor bill for 1914, as given in the Philadelphia North American, May 10, 1914:

"In round numbers—very round ones, we should say—the people of this country last year spent $1,800,000,000 for liquor.

"Visualize the health that might be freed and the money that might be saved if a people who are spending $1,800,000,000 yearly on alcohol should suddenly, on a day, find themselves without it!"

Saloons as Crime Centers

Mr. Pennington, tired of having every present-day ill from the national debt down to the high price of frogs' legs laid to prohibition, read about the root of our troubles about a quarter of a century ago in an editorial in the Pittsburgh Post, June 6, 1903:

"We believe the so-called 'speakeasy' is the basis of a great part of the crime, lawlessness and vicious manifestations that exist in our city life. It has been a political factor with the politicians, a money-making method with officers of the law and generally demoralizing, destructive of the best impulses of the people and pernicious in its examples and teachings in the way of 'graft' and police demoralization. We can think of no more prolific source of evil and contamination of our city life."

Wets told the Philadelphia prohibition administrator there was no fake or poison liquor under license, but, according to an interview with J. Fanning O'Reilly, editor of the Liquor Trades Review, in the Pittsburgh Leader, Jan. 31, 1898:

"'The evils of adulteration, imitation and counterfeiting of labels' said Mr. O'Reilly, 'are among the worst curses in the liquor business. . . .

"'It will surprise many of your readers to know that 90 per cent of the so-called imported goods sold in this country are spurious. It is also a fact that 75 per cent of so-called Pennsylvania and Kentucky whisky, although branded as such, never saw those stables and is nothing but colored cologne spirits, touched up with prune juice, burnt sugar, beading oil and other stuffs of that kind, with a very small percentage of the genuine article.'"

Drinking in Colleges

"They almost had me fooled. They told me prohibition has increased drinking in our colleges," said the prohibition administrator in his report, but the Union Signal, Chicago, Dec. 9, 1897, wrote:

"One of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed must have been the drunken revels of Yale and Princeton students in New Haven on the occasion of the football game Nov. 21. It is said that there was little sleep for 40 hours, while the howling mobs had possession of the city. The saloons were packed full of drinking, betting students, and the day and night carousals beggared description. The night following Yale's unexpected victory is characterized as a 'night of bedlam.' It is estimated that there were 1000 drunken students."

Industry's need for temperance was definitely acknowledged in 1914, according to the Philadelphia Prohibition Bureau's report which quotes a front page news item from the Philadelphia North American, April 9, 1914, of which this is an excerpt:

"The United Natural Gas Company here, which is a distributing company for the Standard Oil, has issued the following notice to all employees:

"'It has been decided that hereafter promotions will be made from the ranks of the non-drinkers, and continuance of the drinking habit by employees will be cause for dismissal.'"

Filling the Jails

That prohibition is "filling the jails" is another contention of the wets. The report quotes an editorial from the Pittsburgh Press, May 1, 1930, excerpts from which follow:

"Less than one-third of federal prisoners are due to prohibition," says the President in his appeal to Congress for enforcement legislation and relief of prison overcrowding.

"For one law that has been on the statute books only 10 years, isn't that a rather high proportion? Leaving aside the old dry claim that prohibition would decrease crime and empty prisons, is not the greatly excessive proportion of prohibition prisoners proof that there is no such wide acceptance and observance of the law as the President hitherto has assumed?"

"They did not tell me," says Mr. Pennington, "that in the good old days, 95 per cent of all prisoners came to grief through the abuse of strong drink." But an editorial from the Pittsburgh Leader, Jan. 6, 1901, of which the following is an excerpt, did tell him that:

"According to the report of Jail Warden Soffel, the total number of prisoners received at the jail in 1900 was 9182. In the previous year 8440 prisoners were admitted, this being the largest number for any one year up to that time. . . . The jail physician states that 95 per cent of the prisoners came to grief through the abuse of strong drink."

Taft and Misrepresentation

The course of Prohibition's progress, present and future, was held in high hope by William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, and former Chief Justice, despite attempts to misrepresent his views by certain wet newspapers, as is evidenced in a letter to Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, read before the House Judiciary Committee, March 19, 1930.

Excerpts from the letter, written on the stationery of the Supreme Court of the United States, a copy of which is contained in the report of the Philadelphia Prohibition Bureau's report, follow:

"In the late campaign I found myself in a very awkward situation. I could not issue any publication during it, because of my being on the bench, and yet the New York World published my anti-prohibition letters written to Lincoln (a dry of New Haven) before the adoption of the amendment, and then nobody seemed to take the trouble to publish my speech at Yale given after the amendment was adopted. . . .

"While looking ahead at the amendment I despaired of any success. I really think that it is possible, if we keep at it, to achieve a satisfactory result. The persistence with which the people maintain in Congress a two-thirds majority in both Houses gives me much hope, and I am inclined to think that this will wear down the moderate wets to a consciousness that the only solution is pressure in favor of enforcement."

Looking 'Over the Top'—at a Parade

Wide World

A PEACEFUL USE FOR A WAR IMPLEMENT

These Interested Londoners Were Determined to See the "Doings," One Way or Another—and They Did.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—French periscopes provided an unobstructed view, for two observers crowded into the background, of the trooping of the colors in the Horse Guards parade, held here recently in honor of the sixty-sixth birthday anniversary of King George. This view could hardly be said to have covered much territory, however, for the instruments were designed for use in the trenches to peep over the top at a limited area in "No Man's Land."

R. H. Booth, Envoy, Has Passed On

VIENNA, June 20 (AP)—Ralph H. Booth, United States Minister to Denmark, passed on today at Bad Gastein, Czechoslovakia.

DETROIT, June 20 (AP)—Ralph Harman Booth, newspaper editor and publisher and art connoisseur, was a native of Toronto, Can. In 1881 the family moved to Detroit.

Mr. Booth's business interests had been centered in the newspaper field since 1891, when after three years with the Detroit National Bank he became cashier of the Detroit Tribune. Later he became secretary and business manager of the Chicago Journal, and later its editor and manager.

In 1906 Mr. Booth returned to Detroit to become editor and publisher of the Detroit Tribune. When that paper was merged with the Detroit News, Mr. Booth, in association with his brother, George G. Booth, acquired the following eight daily Michigan newspapers: The Grand Rapids Press, the Flint Journal, the Saginaw News, the Kalamazoo Gazette, the Jackson Citizen Patriot, the Bay City Times, the Muskegon Chronicle and the Ann Arbor News.

Mr. Booth was prominent in the administration of the Associated Press, was a director of the Guardian Detroit Bank from its inception, a leader of art affairs in Detroit and a trustee and president of the old Detroit Museum of Art since that institution passed under municipal control in 1919. He also was a director of the Detroit Symphony Society.

CHILE ISSUES CALL FOR WHEAT GROWING

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—While most of the wheat-producing countries of the world are endeavoring to restrain the planting of increased acreage, the Chilean Government has served warning on farmers that if they do not increase their production of wheat it will lift the present restrictions on importation of wheat and flour.

A recent circular from the Department of Agriculture notified farmers that if a scarcity of wheat and flour should cause an upward trend of prices, the Government would be forced to allow the importation of those two articles of necessity.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH BRAZIL DECLINES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—United States sales to Brazil continue to show heavy declines, which started during the early months of last year.

Shipments to Brazil from the United States, as well as from Europe, show drops of serious degrees; the total imports from all nations falling 38.1 per cent in value, compared to the previous year.

POWER OUTPUT INCREASED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—The output of the Government's central power plant will be increased by 70,000 kilowatts within a few weeks, when new equipment, in the process of installation since early last year, will be in place.

RESEARCH ACTS AS INSURANCE FOR CAPITAL

Delegates at Convention at Pasadena Told of Inventive Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif., June 20—Describing technical research as one of the best forms of "insurance" for capital invested in industry, Maurice Holland, director of the division of engineering and industrial research of the National Research Council, [illegible]

"In the highly competitive [illegible] for individual [illegible]," Mr. Holland told his audience, [illegible]

[illegible] is found in the [illegible] of many successful manufacturers, it was reported.

"If this year's reports of some of the most progressive corporations devote a half page of text or less to the finances of the company," Mr. Holland declared, "the balance of the report is concerned with inventions and new processes that have grown out of them. This is typical of the far-sighted policies which guide many of our successful industrial corporations."

Mr. Holland named 16 of America's foremost industrial organizations whose research activities, he said, have placed them at the top and kept them there. The companies mentioned by Mr. Holland were: American Telephone & Telegraph Company, United States Steel Corporation, General Electric Corporation, Standard Oil Company, General Motors Corporation, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Electric Bond & Share Company, United Corporation, Radio Corporation of America, and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. What these companies have done, he said, is "far more than a story of financial success, it is fundamentally a story of advancing civilization, of creating employment, more leisure, in fact many things that lead to the betterment of mankind."

Criticizing the attitude that theoretical branches of natural science are of small practical importance, Mr. Holland said: "To prophesy that any addition to the body of man's knowledge will never be of any practical value is extremely hazardous. Who will say Dr. Albert Einstein's theory of relativity may not be the bed rock formation on which a dozen industries as yet unborn may be erected in 1975? Who will be so rash as to predict the final result of the recent meeting of this renowned mathematical genius with Dr. Robert Millikan and Dr. Albert A. Michelson?"

Argentina to Limit President's Powers

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 20 (By U. P.)—Constitutional reforms giving the National Congress and provincial officials more power with a consequent reduction of the authority wielded by the President of the republic will be submitted to Congress when it meets late this year, the Provisional President, José Uriburu, revealed in a manifesto issued yesterday.

These reforms, President Uriburu said, will include political and financial autonomy for the provinces; a change in Article VI so that the Federal Government will not be able to intervene in provinces and territories except to fulfill the decisions and mandates of the Supreme Court; the installation of constitutional authorities with the approval of the Senate; the distribution of income from duties on products of the provinces proportionally between the national and provincial treasuries; the establishment of a Federal Court of Cassation to rule upon any disagreements between executives and legislative powers, and the autonomous functioning of Congress.

The President, the manifesto stated, will be limited in his power to intervene in provinces and in forcing Congress to function according to his wishes.

Congressional elections are to be held in September and today's manifesto was interpreted to mean that President Uriburu, who has held office since the revolution of last September, intends to continue in power until Congress acts on the constitutional reforms.

MARKING OF BRAZILIAN BOUNDARY PROGRESSES

BOGOTA, Columbia (By U. P.)—Six more months of labor will be required to complete delimitation of the boundary lines with Venezuela and Brazil, Foreign Minister Raimundo Rivas announced recently.

The first mixed commission, according to the announcement, has already completed work, replacing missing boundary markers in the Goajira territory and surveying the border line in the Zulia, Tarra and Catatumbo Rivers region. The second commission is now engaged in surveying the border between the Meta and Arauca Rivers. A third commission, the announcement stated, has just started the demarkation of the Colombian-Brazilian frontier.

Landowners in New York Join Forces To Make Trails for Riders and Hikers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 20—Tacked to fence posts and on trees at the beginning of beckoning bridle paths in the western part of Westchester County are green and yellow signs bearing the legend D. T. A.

This is the hall mark of the Dirt Trails Association, an organization of estate owners in the Hudson River section of Westchester, from Scarborough north to Ossining and over toward Yorktown, which has marked and improved trails throughout the estates of the members, enabling horseback riders and hikers to go at least 100 miles without having to use the public roads.

With such men as Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric; Frank A. Vanderlip, financier, and Col. David T. Abercrombie as charter members, the association has in the year that it has been in existence gathered together 81 members among the men and women of this section who like to ride and to walk and who are interested in promoting horseback riding.

The association, which was founded and is headed by Colonel Abercrombie, has been instrumental in having bridle paths put along the extensive parkways built by the Westchester County Park Commission, of which Jay Downer is chief engineer.

Westchester County sees much riding, especially during the spring and the fall, when estate owners occupy their country places often for the sole purpose of the riding. There are several hunt clubs, among them the Golden's Bridge Hounds and the Fairfield and Westchester Hunt Club. Horse shows are put on often by the various riding clubs, among the most famous the Lawbridge Show, a yearly event on the estate of Robert Law of Port Chester, and the Westchester Horse Show at Bowman Park in Rye.

On the eastern side of the county the P. L. A. takes the place of the D. T. A. This is the Private Lanes Association, whose bridle paths honeycomb the estates in the Bedford-Mount Kisco region.

WORLD PLANNING URGED AS PATH TO FIXED PEACE

International Conferences Needed to Avert Wars, Economists State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, June 20—The need for international planning to conquer the ills of economic mal-adjustment, which brings war, was the subject of an address by Norman Thomas at the second annual Institute of International Relations at Haverford College, under the joint auspices of the college and the American Friends Committee.

"Clearly the topic of an interdependent world calls not merely for national but international planning," Mr. Thomas said. "And that planning cannot be for the profit of international capitalists; but for the use of the great army of workers if it is to be for peace.

"Ultimately," Mr. Thomas continued, "we shall find, I think, that through international conferences and boards of experts we must deal internationally with such matters as raw materials, the fiscal system, and the reduction of such trade barriers as tariffs.

"The world will see more, not less, of such conferences as have been held with more or less success on the sugar and wheat situations."

The Institute of International Relations is divided into two schools, each of two weeks' duration, the first of which is open to all those interested in working for peace, especially leaders in young people's organizations and ministers, and comes to a close June 20, having had an enrollment of 130 students.

Problems of establishing world peace, the effect of present-day facts on international relations, current international issues, the creating of attitudes and the spiritual aspects of the struggle for world peace are some of the classifications under which the institute offers courses at the first school. The lecturers include Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Parker T. Moon, James G. McDonald, William J. Hull, Leighton Richard, minister of Carr's Lane Church in Birmingham, Eng.; Rabbi Fineschriber, Norman Thomas, Henry J. Cadbury, Rufus M. Jones and others.

Thirty-four ministers attending the school will go out to teach in young people's conferences this summer, while 30 college people who are also attending the institute are to leave for a 10 weeks' tour of the country as peace envoys. They will go in pairs, two young men or two young women, in automobiles, as peace caravans, speaking at Rotary clubs, young people's gatherings and camps.

The second school of the institute follows immediately and is composed of teachers and those interested in secondary school education. Except for a special adaptation to instruct in teaching peace attitudes to children, the courses are the same as those in the first school.

Draper Renamed To Power Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 20—President Hoover yesterday reappointed Claude L. Draper of Wyoming as member of the Federal Power Commission. Mr. Draper's new term will expire June 22, 1936.

When the new commission was established a year ago, Mr. Draper, then a member of the Wyoming public service commission, was appointed to serve one year. Soon after his confirmation by the Senate he, with George Otis Smith, chairman, and Marcel Garsaud, was criticized in the Senate for the removal of Charles A. Russell, solicitor, and William V. King, chief accountant. Mr. Draper and Mr. Garsaud were "reconfirmed" by the Senate while legal action has been asked to remove Mr. Smith.

As counsel for the Appalachian Electric Power Company in the New River case, instituted recently in the federal district court at Lynchburg, Va., Newton C. Baker, former Secretary of War and first chairman of the Federal Power Commission, will represent the company in its challenge of the constitutionality of the law under which the reorganized commission functions, it became known today.

WYOMING AND NEVADA WAGE LEVELS HIGHEST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Average industrial wages are highest in states having the least manufacturing, according to a preliminary summary of the States Census of Manufacturing, compiled here by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce. Wyoming and Nevada, with 251 and 123 manufacturing establishments each, show the highest wage averages. The Wyoming average is $1639.04 a year, and Nevada's $1629 a year.

New York State has the most factories, totaling 39,360, and Pennsylvania is second with 16,870. The New York wage, however, averages only $1491.58 and the Pennsylvania wage only $1381.18. Wages in Illinois are $1516.12, with the third largest number of factories, 15,327. Next comes California with 12,003 factories and a wage average of $1440.64.

Ford Asks Inquiry Into Detroit Doles

DETROIT, June 19 (AP)—Detroit's request that the Ford Motor Company undertake the care of the families of 3200 former Ford employees now drawing municipal doles brought a counter-demand yesterday from the Ford company for a grand jury investigation of the city's welfare department.

Edsel Ford, president of the Ford company, wrote that the request for directions as to where to send the 3200 cases mentioned was best answered by the fact that "bonafide Ford employees already know where to apply if in difficulties."

Harry H. Bennett, director of the Ford company's service department, charged the welfare department in his letter with "negligence, which, when completely known, will shock the city of Detroit," and intimated political influences were at work in the department, and that Mayor Frank Murphy was trying "to draw a red herring across the trail."

Thomas E. Dolan, superintendent of the welfare department, yesterday, reported the results of his investigation of the so-called "Pete case," which Mr. Bennett charged had been "trumped up" to discredit the Ford company's charges of welfare frauds.

The welfare superintendent said that R. R. Grant, Ford welfare director, had withdrawn a charge of fraud in this case when he (Dolan) noted that the man's work card at the Ford plant showed he had drawn total wages of $13 in six weeks.

Hikers Review Work On 2000-Mile Trail

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GATLINBURG, Tenn. — Twenty hiking groups were represented at the fifth annual Appalachian Trail Conference which met here recently to report the progress of the Appalachian Trail, which, when finished, will be an unbroken 2000-mile hike from Maine to Georgia.

The path connects national parks and national forests, making them accessible to hikers. The conference is a voluntary association of mountain or hiking clubs and other interested groups of individuals along the route of the projected trail without formal organization.

Myron H. Avery, who was elected chairman of the board of managers, has been one of the strongest forces in the development of the Maryland-Virginia section of the trail.

COLONISTS GET LAND FROM FRUIT COMPANY

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 20 (By U. P.)—One hundred Costa Rican families have been granted land for colonization purposes as a result of the release of 2700 acres of land by the United Fruit Company. The colonists will be supplied with tools and food during their first year of occupancy and after a year of satisfactory cultivation will be given permanent title.

The district to be thus colonized was found unsuitable for banana cultivation by the fruit company, but will produce two crops per year of beans, corn and vegetables.

Checks in Argentina Prove More Popular

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (By U. P.)—The prejudice against paying debts by check which has existed in Argentina for many years is slowly being broken down. Thirty per cent of the tax payments in April were made by check, the Ministry of Finance reported.

The average Argentine prefers to pay his accounts with ready money, regardless of the enormous amount of unnecessary trouble this procedure causes him. "Checks not accepted" is a common legend displayed prominently in a great many offices and business houses here.

HARTY TO TAKE AMERICAN MUSIC BACK TO ENGLAND

British Conductor Says It Should Be Better Known in His Country

Modern American music should be better known in England, says Sir Herbert Hamilton Harty, British composer and orchestral conductor, who has just arrived in the United States for a three months' visit.

Sir Hamilton has come chiefly in search of orchestral works by modern American composers which he says are not known in England and which he plans to present next season with the Hallé Orchestra of Manchester of which he is the conductor. He has not visited this country since he appeared here 20 years ago as a pianist.

Modern classical music is interesting, he declares, but its composers have not as yet achieved anything great in that line and they are in search of a new field to which they have not yet arrived. "It is our duty to hear and play this type of music," he said. He further indicated that he was not interested in "jazz," that it would not last, evidence of its dying out being already apparent in England.

American orchestras visiting Europe have had great success there, the British conductor stated. Their style and quality are different from those of Europe, they show evidences of good support, which he claims the English orchestras lack. It is the fashion to pay for good music here in America, he says, but the Englishman likes to be able to sell again what he has bought, so he prefers to spend his money in other ways. Thus the English orchestras do not have the financial backing that many American organizations have.

Sir Hamilton upholds Arturo Toscanini in his refusal to play the Facist anthem at a concert in Bologna, last month. He believes the Maestro was endeavoring to keep politics separate from art, and expressed his great surprise that a man of Mr. Toscanini's prominence should be subjected to such treatment as he received from the Fascist group in Italy.

Sir Hamilton Harty will conduct the Pop concert tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock in Symphony Hall. The program will include his symphonic tone poem "With the Wild Geese," based on a poem of Emily Lawless. This work was composed and first performed in 1910 in England. The composer has stated that he is very anxious to hear the Boston Symphony Orchestra players because he understands they have been greatly inspired by the leadership of Dr. Koussevitzky.

Following the concert, Sir Hamilton will start for California where he will conduct concerts in San Francisco, San Mateo and the Hollywood Bowl. He will return to England in time to begin his fall season with the Hallé Orcestra in Manchester.

WINE SLUMP STIRS FRENCH DEPUTIES

PARIS, June 19 (AP)—The problem of a threatened temperance crisis due to a decrease in the consumption of wine concerned the Chamber of Deputies today.

Louis Proust, Deputy from Loire, said during the debate on the wine growing situation, that "consumption must be increased. They do not drink wine as an 'appetizer' any more in the country. We must reëstablish a tax on mineral waters drunk at bars." Most of the deputies agreed that drinking had decreased and that the Chamber must act before the matter becomes serious.

WHISKERS ORDERED BY CITY

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 18 (AP)—A special ordinance has ordered the entire male population of Centralia to grow whiskers between the dates of July 8 and Aug. 12. The purpose, sponsors said today, is to provide realism for the twentieth annual southwest Washington pioneer picnic on the latter date.

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

A Canadian Looks at Radio

Peering Southward, He Sees What Not to Do

This is a picture of American radio as viewed by a friendly neighbor The author is the chairman of the Canadian Radio League, a movement for the nationalization of broadcasting in Canada, and is at present touring the United States surveying its broadcast practices.

By GRAHAM SPRY

CANADA'S radio problem is simple in comparison with the American. The Canadian problem can be described as a friendly conflict between the advocates of public ownership on the European model and its private enterprise opponents. The Dominion Government has almost a clean sheet on which to write a policy that takes the best from the experience of the British and American systems. But in the United States, there are a dozen different projects of mild reform, scores of rival opinions, and a sheet that has long ago been filled. I have listened to discussions of the many different views with a growing sense of the confusion that abounds, and a visit to Washington has only served to confirm the belief that order has yet to be brought into the American ether.

The one clear impression of American broadcasting is that the commercial interests, especially the two networks, are all-powerful, able, and keenly alert to criticism. They know exactly what they want and how to get it. The floundering of their critics, proposing contradictory cures for objectionable advertising, or seeking the increased use of radio channels for educational purposes, is the opposite of the Canadian controversy on the definite proposals of the Royal Commission recommending nationalization.

The last solution that the average American will suggest is the formation of a government broadcasting company. President Hoover may broadcast a speech during "time" relinquished by courtesy of the A. & P. stores, but that arouses little comment and does not modify the inherent American belief that governments are by nature inefficient, that they have no business getting into business. A survey by the Newspaper Radio Editors Association on methods of checking objectionable advertising showed a strong feeling that it should be cleaned up, yet there was decidedly strong and overwhelming conviction against governmental protection of the public even to that limited degree. Even Sir John Reith, whatever the impression his personality made, came and went without stirring a noticeable sympathetic heart beat for the British method.

* * *

The Canadian situation, though similar in some respects, radically differs from the American when it comes to the opportunity of formulating a national policy. In Canada, the listener has accepted the principle of paying a moderated license fee of $1 a year. That method would be a complete innovation to the American, and I cannot help feeling he pities the docile Canadian and European who prefers a small fee to a large blast of advertising. Not that there is any satisfaction in the United States with the present pollution of the air. Far from it. Objections are heard in all quarters, including the broadcasting companies. But broadcasters and public alike confidently believe that the advertisers will be nobly guilty of self-reform and they leave it at that.

The capital invested in American broadcasting, too, appears colossal to a Canadian. It might cost the Canadian Government $1,000,000 or $1,500,000 to buy up all of the 67 Canadian stations. But the lowest estimate of the capital invested in the 613 American stations is $15,000,000. This is the figure of Lawrence Batson of the American Department of Commerce. It is two years old and other estimates are not so modest. Some estimates are twice that. Taking into consideration good will and intangible assets, it might cost the American Government $50,000,000 to buy out the commercial stations. The Canadian Government is faced with no such expense. Its problem is relatively simple.

* * *

The attacks being made on the American system come principally from the educators, from farmer and labor organizations alarmed by the control of power interests, and from listeners who object to advertising. One group of educators, led by the National Education Association, are advocating that 15 per cent of the American channels be set aside by the Government for educational broadcasting only, and this demand will be pressed upon Congress next winter. Another group are content to coöperate with the commercial broadcasters and to use the crumbs of time generously enough provided from the rich advertising station tables.

The commercial broadcasters argue that existing educational stations do not use the channels they have, and cannot either get the money or the talent to hold an audience. The other objections came from smaller groups claiming their share, large or small, of the broadcasting band, and Oswald Schuette's single-handed attack on the Radio Corporation of America, as a monopoly and an unpleasant monopoly. Here, again, the Canadian problem is less complicated and will remain so unless the Government suddenly goes awry and grants the 350 applicants' licenses for new stations. The American ether is chaos with 613 stations on 90 channels. Imagine the Canadian ether with 350 to 400 stations on six channels!

But whatever criticisms there are in the wind—and some of them are going to grow in volume, especially the attack on the alliance between radio interests and the "power trust"—the average American broadcaster, listener and educationist will tell you that the British Broadcasting Corporation is a failure and that the American system is the best in the world.

American radio advertising, to my mind, is the most extensive and the most objectionable of any system. America radio drama is inferior in quality to the Canadian, and though popular with the listener is not popular with the advertiser, and the advertiser rules. American radio education, despite promising experiments, is insignificant and poorly organized in comparison with the British Opinion, here, is satisfied with the American system, but its reform is all that even the extremist organization advocates.

* * *

The simple fact of the situation is that there is no complete and carefully thought-out scheme either for changing or reforming the system. The advertising arouses no one's enthusiasm, but the American can see no alternative to the advertising basis. That 20 European countries have found an alternative is irrelevant and the advertising basis seems to be here for some time to come.

That this means the dominant commercial groups, the power group in particular, in the last analysis command the air, awakens only mild fears in the bosom of the free-born American. It appalls a tender-souled Canadian like me and leaves me more than ever convinced that Canada's problem is simpler and Canada's solution, for Canadians, better.

I would not dare say what is better for Americans. The Americans do not know themselves. There are many excellent American programs and the American is convinced that the poor programs will eliminate themselves, a happy faith that I cannot so easily share. A Canadian Radio Broadcasting Company, founded upon the great experience of the British, German and American systems, adopting their best features, is the obvious Canadian policy for a Canada first government. Such a company, independent alike of the civil service and political parties, is the direct, certain method of guaranteeing that Canadian public opinion is not to be dominated by American corporate monopolies, advertising agencies and ballyhoo artists. This company would save Canada from the chaos of the American situation and insure that Canadians could receive not only more and better Canadian programs but the best American programs over the air, or on relays throughout Canada.

'Speaking From New York'

Prizes, Shaw and an Indian Chief

OCT. 4 will be a date of large significance to radiocasting in the United States. On that day the National Broadcasting Company will announce full details of a system of prize awards for original American musical compositions. Prizes totaling several thousand dollars will be awarded to the American citizens, or foreign-born residents of the United States who have taken out first citizenship papers, for outstanding compositions written for orchestra, not exceeding 12 minutes in length—practicable radiocasting time. The first prize will probably be $5000, and the other prizes are expected to amount to another $5000.

Preliminary announcement of these awards was made by Deems Taylor in connection with one of his Sunday opera appreciation programs. The time limit of a dozen minutes marks the undertaking as distinctly an achievement by, of and for radiocasting. Already radiocasting has done much for music appreciation. The Taylor and Damrosch programs, the many symphonic orchestras heard on the air from week to week, and the orchestras that play modern, lighter music and play it well—all have gone far to make the ordinary, run-of-the-mine listener more appreciative of music. Now comes a contest among American composers, with sufficient monetary stimulus to encourage a vigorous effort on their part to win for themselves a place in the radiocasting sun. The NBC is to be commended for its contributions to music appreciation, and for this new undertaking, which should draw out from American composers compositions that will weld even more firmly the interests of radiocasting and of music.

* * *

When G. Bernard Shaw concluded his talk on Joan of Arc with a typically Shavian apology for overtalking his allotted time—"Isn't that just like me?" he asked—listeners had heard another example of the finer things that radiocasting can offer them. Mr. Shaw, master showman, clearly conveyed over the air the impression that he was sitting in a comfortable chair while chatting, without notes, in a "just between ourselves" manner. Men and women who talk into the microphone are too often wary of what they say. Apparently they are a bit abashed by the realization that every word they say will span thousands of miles and lodge in or shoot off at a tangent from many many scores of thousands of minds. And so they mince their words, and often, we think, do not say what they really believe. Not so Mr. Shaw. The word or the thought that has been minced or mealy-mouthed by Mr. Shaw does not reside within the covers of any dictionary or any philosophy. And so his discussion about Joan was refreshing in its frankness, inspiriting in its brushing aside of traditional ideas and its sturdy expression of convictions that, since the radiocast, have made certain holders of orthodox views concerning Joan writhe in the public prints. The Columbia Broadcasting System is to be congratulated for bringing to the microphone the one speaker whose remarks on the subject should be the newsiest, and hence the most interesting to listeners who by now have wearied of "canned" talks over the air.

* * *

The frayed argument as to whether radiocast music is really music at all crops up now and then, and we were reminded of it while listening, in the ballroom of Atlantic City's huge auditorium, to the Vincent Lopez orchestra during the recent convention of the National Electric Light Association. Mr. Lopez was present, of course, in all the glory of his blaring brasses and his mellifluous saxophones. As to the personal glory of this conductor, we hope he will pardon us if we say that the Lopez figure as he wields the baton and jiggles his right leg in time with his jazz—a figure resplendant in spotlighted evening clothes—reminds us of nothing so much as a dignified penguin. That is a compliment, in a way, for no less wise a commentator on human affairs than Anatole France has convinced us that the penguin, on occasion, can be wiser than a man.

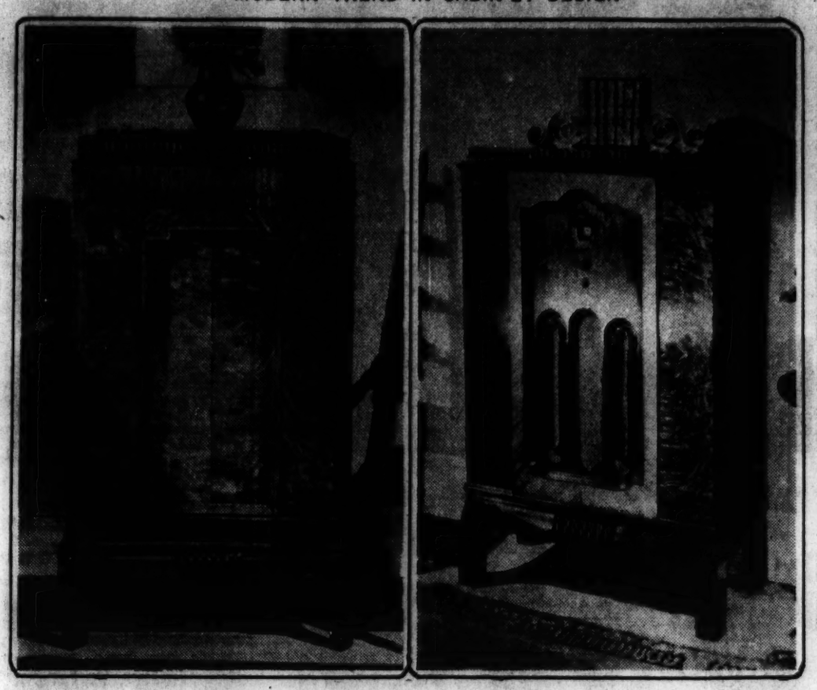
* * *

Now, that we are past this sartorial digression, what we started out to say was that the strains of the Lopez orchestra, as heard in that ballroom, direct from instrument to ear, possessed a clarity, a sharp distinction of sound, that was lacking when, two nights later, we heard the same orchestra, radiocasting from the same stage, as we listened to our own loudspeaker at home. Somewhere along the electrical and mechanical lanes of communication the complete production of harmonious sound by that orchestra had been discounted. What came through the loudspeaker was clearly a reproduction, even an imitation, of the real thing. In its own right and of its own kind, it was good; but the direct audition was far superior to it.

* * *

In the same ballroom we saw and heard "The First American" a presentation of the celebrated dramatic panorama of Indian life which is shown each year in a four-day pageant at Albuquerque, N. M. Perhaps you heard part of it over the air. What we wish to single out for particular mention was the singing by Chief Yowlache. Here is an Indian brave with a baritone that is brave indeed, brave and sturdy, mellow and forceful; wide in range and replete with understanding of musical values. If you heard the song he radiocast from Atlantic City, with the Lopez orchestra as its background, you heard only part of the artist that Chief Yowlache is. For all appreciation, the artist must also be seen. Chief Yowlache's tall, erect figure is surmounted by a head that symbolizes the sturdy traditions of a vanished race; a head that is held high in dignity, a rugged face whose eyes pierce straight through an audience of today's thousands into a never-to-be-forgotten past. Here was legend singing itself. Here, indeed, was a man. And here, too, was a voice worthy of such a man. After you had heard that voice, and somewhat with awe watched the man sing, you felt a bit more than usual, that you were fortunate to be a part of the human race. And being an American meant something more to you than it did before. Radio alone could create only part of this effect. A dynamic presence must be seen and felt directly to be fully appreciated. Even television will never accomplish what only the eye can do alone. L. A.

MODERN TREND IN CABIN ET DESIGN



The Two Cabinets Illustrated Above Show the Influence of Modern Lines on Radio Receiver Design, Giving the Striking Qualities of the Ultra-Modern Idea With Some of the Beauty and Restraint Which Marks the Conservative Design of the Previous Period. These Models Are Philco's Latest Efforts.

Embryo Flight Engineers

A Youth Looks Beyond Mere Piloting

DOUBTING Thomases who are not so sure about the successful future of aviation should consult the "boy next door," so to speak, because it seems that most any youngster of 10 to 18 years is capable of speaking in defense of air transportation with all the enthusiasm of a veteran technician. And although this universal interest appears to be just a modern hobby, one cannot help but notice the serious application that young lads of grammar school and high school age devote to aviation, theoretically and practically.

Until Colonel Lindbergh's epoch-making flight, boys were content to amuse and even educate themselves with the various types of construction toys which combined the rudiments of engineering with wholesome fun. In those days, most every boy was an inventor, and the products of his zealous imagination won the praise and respect of the entire family.

But progress marches steadily onward and with it zooms the airplane which American youth accepts as a mere matter of fact. Indeed, our young men are up in the air, in fancy if not in fact.

Without much ado they are delving into the intricacies of the airplane and building their own models for knowledge and sport. Young enthusiastic designers roll off words like dihedral, stagger and aspect ratio with all the nonchalance of a seasoned engineer. They actually study the theory of flight, so that they may build better planes for improved performance.

Last week a young man of 14 years, a neighbor of mine, appeared at my front door. He had just completed a beautiful model of a pursuit plane, known to aeronautical engineers as a low wing monoplane. He was so thrilled that I appreciate his work and witness a few test flights. It was a beautiful model and the workmanship that my young friend had put into his creation beggared description. Every detail was carefully worked out from scale plans of the actual plane. And in spite of a 36-inch wing spread, the trim little ship weighed but 2½ ounces. Rice paper and balsa wood, he said, were the chief materials used in the job, with the exception of a rubber band motor and celluloid wheels.

The little plane flying under its own power was thrilling to watch. It climbed steadily, banked gracefully in the teeth of a fairly sharp wind, and then glided serenely to earth for a perfect three-point landing.

"How do you like it?" asked the youthful builder. He was grinning broadly.

"It's fine!" I returned. "I suppose you will be flying a real plane before long. Of course, you want to be an aviator above anything else."

"I don't think so," responded the young man. "Of course, everyone should learn to fly, but I don't want to be just a pilot. I want to design planes and work out problems."

I told him that my idea of a real good job would be piloting a transport or flying the mail. Airplane designing didn't seem to fit into my scheme of what a flashing, dashing future in aviation should be. But the youngster still persisted that the real thrills were experienced in the planning, rather than the flying, of aircraft. He said:

"Piloting will be a pretty common sort of a job by the time I'm 25. A pilot will be just an air chauffeur. Anyone can be taught to 'over' this or that and he thinks I'm choosing right."

And perhaps the young man knows what he is talking about.

I whispered a few more flights and then began to leave. The 14-year-old designer thanked me for my indulgence and then added rather modestly, "You know—this ship wouldn't fly half so well if I hadn't built in a lot of my own ideas." E. M. G.

Programs Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Danceonians; announcements; news.
6:45 The Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:15 Marguerite Poreter, soprano.
7:30 NBC, Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarlane.
8:00 The Bostonians; Will Dodge, director.
8:15 NBC, Bavarian Peasant Band.
8:30 Chevrolet Chroniclers: recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons, Henry Ford, Gerard Swope, speakers.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Program: Charles King, master of ceremonies; Frances Williams, Gene Austin, Countess Albani, guest soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; South Sea Islanders.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
11:05 Announcement; news.
11:15 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 NBC, Musical Moments.
6:00 Time; weather; agriculture; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Popular vocal program.
6:30 NBC, 7-11 Dance Band.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:00 "Beauties of the South Shore," M. E. Hennessey.
8:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Pop Concert from Symphony Hall, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" skit.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five: Skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 RKO Review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:20 The Poetic Postman.
5:25 Show Tunes; organ.
5:30 "The Merry Go Round"; sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 "Plantation Echoes"; recording.
6:15 Scorograf, with Fred Hoey.
6:30 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 "In An Old Antique Shop."
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, popular songs.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Henry Burbig, orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Manhattan Male Chorus.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat: Charlotte Bronte's "Jan Eyre."
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one man show.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital; weather.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ recital, George Baydel.
7:00 Murray von Hochberg's Orchestra.
7:25 Weather; Evening Musicals.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Luna Park Orchestra.
5:45 CBS program from Chicago.
6:30 Time; baseball; news; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps."
7:45 Vocal program.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
8:45 Vocal and piano.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:15 CBS, Brooks and Ross, harmony team; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "The Problems and Accomplishments of the Department of Agriculture," Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.
10:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 21

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Highlights of Wilkins' submarine, Nautilus, radio, W. R. Dobbs, Sam Curtis.
2:00 NBC, Pop Concert, Sir Hamilton Harty, guest conductor; soloists.
3:00 NBC, "The Music and Their Strange Customs," Carveth Wells.
3:15 NBC, The Caribbeans.
3:30 NBC, Artists Service; Lou Abelardo, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro Spirituals.
3:30 East Boston Post Legion Band.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Opera: "Pirates of Penzance"; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Fritzi Scheff in "Gay Vienna."
7:27 Announcements; garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 NBC, "Our Government," David Lawrence.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor; Nanette Guilford, soprano.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air; sketch; music.
10:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:18 News; time announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church, Boston.
1:00 p. m.—Shatter organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Music of the Ages"; "Die Walkure"; soloists; concert orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr May Bailey, soprano; Leo Sims, pianist; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 Sterling Ensemble.
4:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Goldbelt Rangers.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 Elnar Hanson, violinist.
6:30 Aaron Keilick's Orchestra.
6:45 Billboard; Hungry Five.
7:00 NBC, Dr. Walter Damrosch Concert: San Francisco Symphony Orchestra Walter Damrosch, conductor, Woodland Theater, Hillsborough, Calif.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 Otto Gray's Oklahoma Cowboys.
9:00 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 Studio and programs.
9:45 NBC, Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, World Adventures With Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather, review, temperature.
11:18 Harry H. Poisey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Your Gift Secretary.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 Program from Braves Field.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn.
5:15 CBS, Pastorale: chorus; orchestra.
5:30 Necco Orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Helen Barr, soloists; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Big Yank Program.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act
9:00 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature; soloists; symphony orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Radio Party to Louise Fazenda.
10:15 CBS, The Gauchos.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; talk.
10:45 CBS, Madison Singers.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Around the Samovar.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

6:00 p. m.—New England Conservatory of Music program: chamber music.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:15 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m.—CBS, Jewish Art program.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "The Russian Experiment," Hubert R. Knickerbocker, from Berlin.
12:45 CBS, The Vagabonds.
1:15 Voice and piano.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony; soloist.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour.
3:00 CBS, Symphony Hour: Toscha Seidel, violinist; symphony orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
4:00 Program from Braves Field.
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Wired Radio in Germany

German post office authorities have turned thumbs down on proposals to distribute radio programs to telephone subscribers via "wired radio."

European Aviation Notes

Bees, Pancake Airports and Mail

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

TO THE buzz of the motors of an airplane flying from Marseilles to Paris was added recently the buzz of 10 hives of bees, riding as freight. Desiring to create the new record of a flight within a flight, the occupants of one hive left their residence and invaded the cabin. The passengers covered themselves with coats. The pilot kept calmly on. Finding no resistance, the bees settled comfortably over the pilot. He stepped out of the plane his coat swarming with bees.

* * *

Airport drainage is difficult, particularly in countries with heavy rainy seasons. An airdrome which the Indian Government is building in Bombay is being raised three feet in the center to allow for drainage. Thus the field resembles a giant pancake, with a center three feet thick, tapering down narrowly. On a large airport this grade offers no resistance to taxi-ing. Thus safe all-year landing and taking off is assured.

* * *

Two new passenger and mail services have been put into operation between Scandinavian countries and London which allow letters posted overnight to reach their terminal airdromes the following midday. A service from Copenhagen brings London within seven hours. The other makes more stops and allows a halt for lunch and so takes just over nine hours. These are daily services and the second one makes connection at Essen for various Continental towns.

* * *

A French company has started a daily flying-boat service between Calais and Dover to connect with the morning trains from London and Paris respectively. For the summer months the service is to be flown twice daily.

* * *

The air mail traffic is mounting steadily on the Imperial routes. For the first quarter it has increased by 26 per cent to India as compared with 1930, and the traffic for European destinations by 27 per cent.

* * *

The Royal Dutch Air Service has made a good start with its mail service from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies. The flight was completed in seven days, the stopping places being at Medan in Sumatra, Rangoon, Allahabad, Rutbah Wells and Athens.

Tele-Tinkering

An Amateur Brings Visual Radio to Sweden

EXCITEMENT recently buzzed in Swedish radio circles. It was all due to a tireless tinkerer at Vadstena, south of Stockholm who, not satisfied with listening on the radio, had been constructing odd looking machines with whirling disks that he might see by radio. Amused were many of his skeptical friends.

Then one night came oddly streaking lines as he peered into the window of his televisor. They resolved themselves into recognizable detail. It was a woman's head, her mouth moving. At the same time his regular radio receiving set picked up a station and a woman's voice was heard. The voice and the picture worked in unison. It was the same woman! And thus television came to Vadstena.

This tinkerer, a Mr. Lundstedt, is one of Sweden's amateurs. There are 122 stations in that country, 26 of which are in Stockholm and 10 of which have earned the WAC or "Worked All Continents" certificates.

The ways of radio relaying are strange indeed. Swedish amateurs have had fun in using devious paths to get a message to its destination. One amateur tells of a message originally sent from South Africa and picked up in California, sent from there to Singapore, thence to Stockholm and finally from there to the addressee in England.

Another instance of amateur sport was the amateur in Djursholm, just outside Stockholm who used to communicate on a regular twice-a-week schedule with another amateur in India and in addition kept a Swedish family living in Calcutta in touch with their son who was studying at that time in Sweden.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:19 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

You Name the Admission!

Only the Second Balcony Is Selling

By VOLNEY D. HURD

NAME your own price of admission! That, in effect, is what the American broadcasting system offers its customers. The admission ticket value is the price of a radio set.

The value of present-day broadcasting can quite easily be estimated by this analogy. A few years ago sets were selling at from $150 to $250. Today we have mostly midgets at $50. If $50 represents the purchaser's valuation of his radio entertainment then it hardly compares very favorably with three times that amount paid but a few years ago.

Of course, relative figures must be considered in such a discussion as this one. The cost of everything is somewhat lower, but not in that ratio. Midget sets were sure to come anyway. But since their tone quality cannot compete with the bigger sets it is evident that people are willing to do without the best tone.

The "why" of this may best be illustrated by the case of the general manager of a big concern, a man who could easily afford a $500 radio set. But he is purchasing a midget. Asked about this he said, "I only listen to the Philharmonic on Sunday afternoons, and one or two news periods during the week, and a small set is good enough for that amount of listening. Radio is worth no more than a $50 set to me."

* * *

Surely, all this is playing a big part in the question of radio set sales. At the Chicago show the midgets were going even smaller with midgets on sale at $37.50 with tubes. Of course, they do not sound so good, but they are typical "good enough" sets for admission tickets to present day broadcasting.

This trend on the part of set manufacturers is natural, as they are catering to the market they see ahead, even if it is a second balcony affair. At the same time, a visitor to the trade show is struck by their total indifference to the status of broadcasting. Absorbed in the incidentals of radio selling, concerned about set and tube market prospects, they fail to look to the real source of all radio sales as a possible contributor to their problems.

Without broadcasting, not a set or tube would be sold. Thus broadcasting is the real controlling force in radio set and tube sales. It is obvious that when something goes wrong, one should look to the controlling factor for a change, for nothing else can improve conditions. If one's electric lights all fail, tinkering with the bulbs won't help, since it is certain that the trouble is in the current supply itself.

* * *

Considering these factors, it would seem that broadcasting should be operated by the set manufacturers themselves. Theoretically they would keep broadcasting at a sufficiently high level to insure continued sales of good receivers and tubes, keeping advertising sponsorship in second place.

In practice this has not worked out, not from any fault in the basic idea of the plan but in its application. The National Broadcasting Company was started by the Radio Corporation of America for the very purpose of making a market for radio sets. It succeeded tremendously at first. Then it became dominated by the advertising angle and while it is as good as the best in present-day chain broadcasting, it must be held responsible for much of the current apathy toward broadcasting since it operates two of the three main chains.

Looking to its parent organization, despite the fact that the great majority of independent set manufacturing business is paying the R. C. A. a good royalty on every set made, the fact remains that business has been pretty bad for the R. C. A. as well as the independent manufacturers. Anything which would improve general set sales would greatly benefit the R. C. A.

* * *

The N. B. C. is obviously making money, but if, in so doing it is not supporting the country's set sales and is therefore reducing the level of the R. C. A. coffers, then what profit is there in its operation?

A notable thing about this is that the programs sponsored by the R. C. A. and its associates such as the R. C. A., Westinghouse and General Electric hours are all very fine program offerings. It is thus apparent that they know what makes a good set-sales-supporting program. It is merely that they haven't applied as rigorous standards to the programs of outside interests as to their own. Once they do this the broadcasting situation should show instant improvement and ultimately improved set sales should more than offset the loss applying such restrictions on sponsors might impose.

Good Programs

Austria Proves That Quality Entertainment Succeeds

"ALLO, allo, hier is Radio Wien," means little to American radio listeners. To European listeners who can catch that phrase it means that good entertainment is assured. It is the salutation of the big Austrian station in Vienna.

High program quality has brought Austria so many listeners that despite the country's small size it rates fourth among the European nations on a listeners-each-1000-inhabitants basis with 423,534 licensed receiving sets out of Europe's total of 4,853,463.

The countries of Europe leading the list are, in their proper order, Denmark, Sweden, Britain, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Iceland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, Belgium, Irish Free State, Poland, Italy, Jugoslavia and Rumania.

There are over 1,500,000 more sets this year than last in Europe.

Six million more listeners have joined the ranks of dial twisters.

New Moscow Airport

The Soviet Union is constructing a large airport for civil aviation at Moscow which, it is claimed, will be one of the most efficient in the world. It is to be equipped for night landings. Altogether seven services will be flown from this Moscow port, including those from Moscow to Novosibirsk, Tiflis, Kharkov, Leningrad and Berlin.

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PLUMED KNIGHTS THRONG STREETS OF MINNEAPOLIS

City a Blaze of Color as 20,000 Delegates Arrive for Templar Conclave

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 20—Plumed Knights—20,000 of them—arrived in Minneapolis today from the four corners of the nation and outlying possessions. The city was gayly bedecked to receive the hosts of Knights Templar, here for the opening of their thirty-eighth triennial conclave.

William L. Sharp of Chicago, Most Eminent Grand Commander of the order, arriving on a special train, was greeted by James R. DeGarmo, Commander of the Minnesota Commandery. Accompanied by their aides they proceeded through a lane of symbolical banners to the headquarters hotel.

Along the route of the procession flags and welcoming banners streamed from windows and lighting standards. Fifty huge papier mâché crusaders, mounted upon heroic sized horses, were stationed at loop intersections and in parks. Nicollet Avenue, the retail thoroughfare, was ablaze with banners.

Arched spans of vivid red, carrying in each corner the cross of the Templar Order, extended throughout the length of the avenue. Shields and emblems flashed on every corner. In the parks special floral displays, grown by the park board, were in full bloom. The lakes too, were dotted with canoes and motorboats, all flying Templar colors.

At night special illuminations add to the vivid pageantry of color. Four great Maltese crosses on the top of the Foshay tower, the tallest structure in the city, are illuminated. These are visible for many miles.

A fleet of 20,000 automobiles was recruited by the commanderies of Minnesota for their guests. In the wake of the plumed visitors came thousands of people from all sections of the Northwest for the colorful spectacles of drills, ritualistic pageants and music.

Groups Leave Boston For Triennial Conclave

More than 100 Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island departed last night from Boston for the thirty-eighth triennial conclave of Knights Templar aboard a special train of compartment cars. The Right Eminent Sir Frederick H. Briggs, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the two states, headed the party. He was accompanied by Mrs. Briggs. Eminent Sir Stewart A. Colpitts, head of the tourist agency, which arranged the trip, is in immediate charge of the party.

The eastern Commanderies will attend the conclave from Monday until Thursday after which they will return home by way of Yellowstone National Park, the Grand Canyon, Sioux Indian reservation, Medora and the Theodore Roosevelt ranch, Chicago and Montreal. The party will arrive back in Boston Sunday, July 5.

Just before their departure last night Grand Commander Briggs said that the wide opportunities for sightseeing afforded by the present itinerary made it the most attractive of all the excursions in which the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Commanderies have participated. The train was scheduled to take on additional members at Lowell, Manchester, Nashua, Concord and White River Junction.

Chamber Bureau Aiding Tourists

Strangers visiting Boston are calling for information from the convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the rate of 150 to 200 calls daily, by telephone, mails, and personal interview.

The season is just opening for the annual influx of tourists, many of whom seek assistance in finding the historical points of interest, vacation resorts, highway routes, hotels, and all sorts of data about Boston and vicinity.

To function efficiently the convention bureau has prepared much and varied data. It has printed new editions of various publications of value to strangers and distributes them free of charge. Information contained in the books, folders and maps has been prepared with special care for accuracy.

A street map, designed especially for the visitors to Boston, shows the layout of Boston from the harbor to a little beyond Coolidge Corner, and is keyed with references to show location of hotels, public buildings, museums, schools, colleges, steamship wharves, railroad stations, garages, assembly halls, historical places, and similar points.

A handbook of Boston and New England, prepared especially for strangers, entirely without advertising of any form, copyrighted 1931 by the chamber, and containing illustrations and detailed information about the city, its historical points, its facilities, industry and commerce, and similar data on near-by points as well as points of special interest in New England, is proving of great value to visitors. It is a 58-page booklet, distributed free.

MORE SOVIET CANDY COMING TO AMERICA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 20—Russian candy labeled with misleading words and pictures is being dumped on the American market, it is charged by the National Confectioners' Association which has entered protest with the Department of Agriculture. During the first three months of 1931, Russia exported 1,060,251 pounds of candy to the United States, an amount which represents an increase of 3000 per cent over that for the same period last year, the association states.

If the Department of Agriculture does not intervent, the only other possible procedure, declared Walter C. Hughes, secretary of the association, would be the invoking of the Federal anti-dumping law which would be difficult of application in this case since it would require proof that the Russian candies are being sold below cost.

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Increase Noted In Employment

Increase in employment, due chiefly to expansion of outdoor activities, has been noted during the past month in various sections of Massachusetts, the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor announces.

Particular industries showing increased activity are shipbuilding, cotton manufacture, agriculture and building. Shoe manufacturing increased in some localities and dropped in others. Factories showing little or no change are metal, furniture, print cloth manufactures and the woolen and worsted mills.

The fishing industry showed a slight decline, but is expected to increase with the mackerel and swordfishing season. Employment in confectionery factories, steam and electric railway shops, as well as writing paper and electrical equipment plants, is below the average.

It is believed that the public works program will afford additional employment in many parts of the State within the next month.

Week-End Pops Programs

SATURDAY EVENING

Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
"Oberon," Overture ..... Weber
Minuet ..... Bolzoni
"A Londonderry Air"
Arranged by Sir Hamilton Harty
Tales from Johann Strauss ..... Korngold
"Ouverture Solennelle, 1812" Tchaikovsky
"España," Waltz ..... Waldteufel
Czardas," from the Opera, "Ghost of the Warrior" ..... Grossman
"Rose Marie," Selection ..... Friml
"Under the Double Eagle," March ..... J. Wagner

SUNDAY EVENING

SIR HAMILTON HARTY, Guest Conductor
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Op. 56a ..... Brahms
"With the Wild Geese" (After a Poem by Emily Lawless) ..... Harty
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" ..... Mozart
Serenade for String Orchestra (K. 525)
"Royal Hunt and Tempest" ..... Berlioz
Descriptive Symphony, from "The Trojans"
Theme With Variations From Suite No. 3, Op. 55 ..... Tchaikovsky

EVENTS TONIGHT

John A. Andrew Home: Annual "Home Day" and picnic, 92 Washington Park, Newtonville, until 8.

Theaters

Wilbur—"High Hat," 8:30.
Metropolitan—"Daddy Long Legs" (film), continuous.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Seville in Fair Time," also "Spanish Children"; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

West Roxbury Community: Outing, Harbinger Club, home of Miss Marion McCarthy, Gray Gables, Milton.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Rock climbing at Rockport Quarries.

"Old Ironsides" open for public inspection (last day); Charlestown Navy Yard, 9 to 5.

Massachusetts Avenue Association: Luncheon in connection with opening of automatic traffic lighting system on Massachusetts Avenue.

EVENTS MONDAY

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers: Semiannual meeting; group meetings and luncheon, New Ocean House, Swampscott, all day, through June 25.

Hotel Statler: Meetings, National Association of Credit Men, ballroom and fourth floor, all day. Luncheon, National Electric Light Association, Parlor D.

Italian Legion, Auxiliary, Post No. 1: Musicale and afternoon reception, home of Mrs. Paul Caputo, 12 Kilsyth Terrace, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon, Studebaker Corporation, state suite, 12:30. Meeting, Northeastern Radio Company, parlor A, 2 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays, except Monday, from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engraving; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding, through September; loan exhibit of water colors by Winslow Homer; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; British mezzotint portraits.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings; etchings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by Italian and German artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; eighteenth century English etchings and nineteenth century lithographs; pieces by Rembrandt, Nanteuil, Whistler, Meryon and Schoongauer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings in color by D. P. Tyson.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea. Through June 30.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

OLD NEWSPAPER SOLD

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 19 (By U. P.)—The purchase of Diario de Pernambuco, South America's oldest newspaper, by Assis Chateaubriand, Brazil's leading publisher, was announced yesterday. The addition of Diario de Pernambuco makes a total of 10 large dailies now controlled by Chateaubriand. The newspaper holds a record of 106 years of uninterrupted publication.

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Grand Banker Soon to Start 'Middy' Cruise

GLOUCESTER FISHING SCHOONER ELSIE

Craft Which Abandons Pursuit of Cod to Take New England Sea Scouts on Training Trip. Inset—Hilliard B. Holbrook, Regional Scout Executive.

COAL DEALERS RE-ELECT CLARK AS PRESIDENT

New England Convention Closes With Luncheon and Addresses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 20—W. A. Clark was reelected president by the delegates to the twenty-ninth annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers' Association, which closed its three-day session at the New Ocean House today with luncheon this noon. Four speakers gave brief addresses

F. J. Moran, executive vice-president of the Coal Credits Bureau of Hartford, Conn., spoke on "Credit Bureaus of the Retailer." G. P. Oviatt, secretary of the Coal Credit Exchange, Springfield, Mass., discussed "Benefit of Cooperative Effort." J. H. Lane, transportation manager of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, told about "Freight Rates and Methods of Procedure Before the Interstate Commerce Commission." Herbert W. Horne, coal merchant of Lowell, spoke on "Service to the Consumer."

G. A. Sheldon of Greenfield, was reelected treasurer; C. R. Elder of Amherst, secretary, and E. L. Clark of Boston, executive secretary.

Vice-presidents were chosen as follows:

H. C. Edwards of Auburn, Me.; H. A. Osgood, Nashua, N. H.; N. E. Pierce, Burlington, Vt.; O. C. Young, Worcester, Mass.; G. L. Miner, Providence, R. I., and J. B. Gregory, Bridgeport, Conn.

A feature of the dinner held last evening was the arrangement of the banquet hall, which was realistically decorated to represent a Reading, (Pa.) coal mine. Guests wearing miner's caps and red kerchiefs entered the hall through a tunnel supported by huge timbers. The sides of the room were painted to represent the interior of a mine, with layers of coal and rock. The setting was arranged by officials of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.

BOSTON FREIGHT SPEEDED IN CHICAGO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, June 20—Delivery on the third instead of the fourth morning in Chicago is now promised freight out of Boston and other New England cities by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The announcement is made by H. E. Newcomet, vice-president. This follows by a few weeks the inauguration of a third-morning delivery in the opposite direction, Chicago to Boston.

The speeding up of delivery is due to the inauguration of the Speed Switch, a fast merchandise freight train between Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, Chicago connections with that train being made at Greenville, N. J.

PITTSFIELD PLANT TO REOPEN

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 20 (AP)—The W. E. Tillotson manufacturing plant at West Pittsfield, closed for several months, was sold yesterday to Philip J. Ahlers, operator of the Green River Woolen Mills. The West Pittsfield plant will be reopened soon and will employ 300 persons.

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NEW COTTON FABRICS

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MAAS BROTHERS
"Tampa Florida's Shopping Center"
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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Schooner Cluett To Join Bowdoin

PORTLAND, Me., June 20 (AP)—The schooner George B. Cluett sailed today for St. Anthony, Newfoundland, where its crew will join parties headed by Prof. Alexander Forbes of Harvard University and Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan to map unexplored regions in the northern part of Labrador. The work will be done in the name of the Grenfell-MacMillan-Forbes expedition.

The Cluett is manned by Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell's party. Although a number in the group had been in Labrador waters before in connection with Sir Wilfred's relief missions, the majority were beginners in the far north adventures. Professor Forbes's vessel sailed from Boston last week. The Bowdoin, Commander MacMillan's famous arctic ship, is now at Wiscasset further down the coast, taking in stores for its part in the expedition.

Just before the Cluett sailed today Vernon S. Forbes of London, natural scientist and veteran of two arctic expeditions, joined the vessel but finding all accommodations taken, slung a hammock on deck. He was hoping for fair weather and moderate seas as the Cluett stood out toward Cape Elizabeth. The schooner will call at Rockland, 75 miles east of here, for 50 barrels of gasoline.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler with probably some light showers and thunder storms tonight and Sunday; moderate winds, mostly west.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday with probably local thunder showers; not quite so warm tonight; cooler Sunday.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday with probably local thunder showers; cooler Sunday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds; partly overcast weather with probably scattered showers.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. June 20	Max. June 19		8 a.m. June 20	Max. June 19
Atlantic City	78	78	Nantucket	68	70
Bismarck, N.D.	56	82	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	64	92	New York	70	82
Buffalo	70	74	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Calgary	44		North Platte	68	92
Charleston	80	82	Philadelphia	80	90
Chicago	76	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	104
Cincinnati	78	96	Pittsburgh	78	88
Denver	64	92	Portland, Me.	64	92
Eastport, Me.	78	76	Raleigh	70	88
Hatteras	78	80	St. Louis	78	96
Helena, Mont.	50	68	St. Paul	66	94
Huron, S. D.	66	94	Salt Lake City	60	80
Jacksonville	76	84	San Francisco	58	64
Kansas City	76	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	88
Key West	82	88	Seattle	54	66
Los Angeles	62	78	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	74	94	Washington	78	94
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Wichita, Kan.	74	90
Montreal	76	88	Williston, N.D.	54	70

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:59 p. m., Sunday 10:38 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:58 p. m.

Announcing

JOURNAL and QUARTERLY COVERS

in Blue or Black Grained ARTEX

to match your other books

These new and attractive Covers are made in Blue or Black grained ARTEX imitation leather to match the Bible and your other books. Stamped with your own initials in genuine *GOLD LEAF*, they not only afford extra protection but also add a note of beauty and distinction. The use of your own or your friends' initials provides that individual touch so much appreciated today, and makes them especially suitable for gift purposes—a gift the recipient warmly appreciates!

"Please send three more Vest Pocket Covers. The others have been quite pleasing and satisfactory," writes A. C. S. *"I had a sale for the blue one within ten minutes after I received it, and mine is completely satisfactory,"* reports J. H.

The Quarterly covers may be had in either the regular Pocket or Vest Pocket size. Please specify size desired when ordering, also state color wanted. Mailed anywhere in the United States on receipt of amount named below (Canada and abroad, 25c extra.) Remit by check or money order. Currency should be registered.

Journal Covers....$1.25 each, postpaid
Quarterly Covers....50 each, postpaid

Please state size and color of Quarterly desired. IMPORTANT—Be sure to write plainly the exact initials you wish stamped on covers.

The SIMPLICI-T Co. Dept. A-2
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

NOTE—If you would like to make a little extra money selling ARTEX Journal and Quarterly Covers among your friends, write for details of attractive proposition.

SEA SCOUTS TO COME BACK REGULAR 'TARS'

(Continued from Page 1)

for lighting, radio, and movies, generated from a 1500-watt Kohler automatic lighting plant.

Lieut. Edward J. Norcott, U. S. N., retired, will be the sailing master of the Elsie. A Gloucester seaman will serve as mate. Captain Norcott began his sea career as an apprentice seaman in the naval square-rigger Jamestown in 1889. In 1916 Captain Norcott was commissioned by the United States Government to organize and train a navy and coast guard for the Haitian Government. The Medallion Militaire and the Honor of Merit Medal were conferred upon him by the President of Haiti in recognition of his service. He also holds an unlimited master's license in the merchant service.

Cornelius Alcott Jr., a Princeton graduate, will be a member of the staff of instructors. Besides teaching oceanography Mr. Alcott will assist with the records of the cruise. He has studied oceanography at Mount Desert Island, Me., under Prof. Ulric Dahlgren of Princeton University.

Eric Foth of Torrington, Conn., an Eagle Scout and holder of a second class commercial radio operator's license, will instruct in radio as chief radio operator. Through special arrangements with the radio commission, the Elsie has received a third-class commercial license, permitting radio communication from her to amateur radio stations ashore. Parents of Sea Scouts on the cruise can reach their sons with radio messages through the nearest amateur operator in their respective communities. Sea Scouts can communicate with their parents if parents will accept telephone charges from shore stations. Dr. Robert Nestor will also make the cruise as a member of the staff.

"Red Flannel" Hash

Boys who think that salt horse and hard bread is still the standard ration for seamen in coastwise sailing vessels will find that daily menus aboard the Elsie range from grapefruit to "red flannel" hash. The United States Navy has detailed a sea cook with a first-class rating to the ship. There will be seven dories and a navy type motor sailer which will provide lifeboat facilities for more than the actual complement of the schooner.

In addition the Elsie will receive auxiliary power from a motor yawl which can be lashed under the stern with the motor going to drive the vessel through inland waterways in case of calm or headwind. Otherwise the Elsie will fly along under her 9000 feet of racing canvas.

The Sea Scouts will be divided into two watches to be stood regularly from the time of sailing. Classes will be conducted in navigation, pilotage, steering, sailing, marline-spike seamanship, small boat handling, under oars and sail, swimming and life saving. Sea Scout advancement, radio, leadership and other subjects. Educational activities will be stressed with organized sightseeing trips in every port.

Sea Scout officials in Region One of which Alexander W. Moffat is Commodore, have worked out a scholarship plan whereby the four Sea Scouts attaining the highest standing in general ability during the cruise will be guests of the Yankee Line in a voyage to Hamburg and Bremen and return either in the cargo steamers West Harcuvar or the Seattle Spirit. Robert E. Peabody of the Yankee Line of which Rogers & Webb of Boston are local operators, has made this opportunity available.

In the second group scholarships, the six Scouts who attain the next highest standing to the four qualifying for the trip to Germany will be guests aboard the Mallory Line tankers running to Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Houston and New Orleans, through the interest of Clifford D. Mallory.

Railroad Ready To Take Motorcars

Plans for automobile transfer by railroad, to avail vacationists of their cars at pleasure resorts, were announced by the Boston & Maine Railroad yesterday.

The system, known as the "Your Car and You" mode of transportation, enables travelers, by purchasing five adult tickets, of which they retain two, to transport their automobiles by fast freight. This system is being inaugurated by nearly 40 other railroads.

At present, cars may be shipped between points on these railroads and Boston, Gloucester and Manchester, Mass.; Concord and Littleton, N. H.; Portland and Kennebunk, Me.; and Windsor, Vt.; where the Boston & Maine has automobile handling facilities. Passengers drive their cars to freight yards where railroad employees load them securely in box cars. They are unloaded at the destinations by railroad employees and may then be driven away by owners.

If this plan proves successful, it will be extended to other points on the railroad.

NEW COLONIAL LINER INSPECTED

A group of Boston men went over the road to Providence as guests of the Colonial Steamship Line yesterday to inspect the new passenger liner President Warfield which will ply between Providence and New York. They were also present at a luncheon given on board the ship. Everett Ritchie, general eastern passenger agent of the line, presided at the luncheon. J. R. Hudgins will be master of the President Warfield.

The vessel is particularly adapted for coastwise passenger service. The staterooms have all the facilities of a first class hotel. Many are equipped with baths and showers, electric fans and twin beds. The ship has an attractive palm and music room inclosed in glass. There is an appropriate social hall forward of the dining saloon. There is a commodious main saloon accommodating 120 persons. A cafeteria, lunch bar, barber shop and valet service are also provided.

REPORTS ARE FILED FOR LOBBY EXPENSES

The sum of $2000 was paid to legislative representatives by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was revealed yesterday in a report filed with the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State. Claude L. Allen received $1500 of this amount, and Ellerton J. Brehaut received $500. The town of Milton paid $1500 to Felix Rackemann for similar services.

Other lobby returns included the National Board of Fire Underwriters' payment of $1500 to Allen & Barnes; payment of $350 to O. S. Poland by the Anti-Saloon League, and $250 to Thomas D. Lavelle by the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

GREATER BOSTON FOLDER ISSUED

Metropolitan Boston, its population, growth and density, shown by statistics in table form, and an outline map of the general dimensions of Metropolitan Boston, is the subject of a folder, just issued by the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Population of Boston and 42 suburbs, their area in square miles and the density of population per square mile, are all tabulated in convenient reference form.

WILBUR'S LEAVE EXTENDED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 (AP)—The leave of absence of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur as president of Leland Stanford University was extended by the university trustees yesterday until Dec. 31, 1932, so that he may continue as Secretary of the Interior.

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Americans and Canadians to Join In Celebrations at Peace Portal

Caravans From Both Nations Will Meet on the Border Contiguous to the State of Washington on July 2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — International Flag Day, which is now observed each year on July 2 at the Peace Portal on the Canadian border between the Province of British Columbia and the State of Washington will be observed this year with unusual dignity and pageantry. This is the fifth annual celebration.

Cars from Olympia, Seattle, Tacoma, and other points will form a caravan and will be met in this city by the Bellingham firemen's 40-piece band; cars from Vancouver and points north will be escorted by the National Juvenile Band of Vancouver.

Both caravans will meet at the Peace Portal which is inscribed on the Canadian side with the words, "Brethren Dwelling Together in Unity" and on the American side "Children of a Common Mother"; and at 7:30 p. m., which in this northern latitude is the sunset hour, will enact their international program. This will open with "God Save the King" and close with the "Star-Spangled Banner," and consist of speeches and mutual interchange of good will and courtesies interspersed with music from the Vancouver Band and the Paul E. Lusterman Band of Blaine, Wash.

The Mayor of Blaine, C. V. Wilder, will welcome the delegation and a response will be made by R. Howe Holland, general chairman of Vancouver, and Tim Healy, American chairman. Speeches and short talks will be made by such representative men as Dr. N. D. Showalter, state superintendent of Washington schools; by Dr. F. S. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, Victoria; by Bishop A. U. de Pencier of British Columbia; by Judson Faulkner, an attorney from Seattle; by Joseph Houghton, president of Bellingham Labor Council, and R. L. Reid, K. C., member of the British Columbia Parliament.

One of the significantly beautiful numbers on the program will be the interchange of flags by school children of both countries.

While this program is necessarily, because of geographical limitations, local in its participants, its whole intention as its printed program is captioned is "For a World Peace." It is said to be "the only international gateway ever erected in the interest of peace among nations," and was characterized by Marshal Joffre as "The only gateway in the world built to Peace."

The celebration this year is given a deeper significance by the plan proposed in May to consolidate the two organizations, one Canadian and the other American, in charge of the Peace Memorial, into one organization to be known as the International Peace Memorial Park Association.

The new association, as outlined in its meetings in May, will have four objectives. These will be the acquirement of land for the international park to surround the portal; beautification and development of the park; maintenance of the Peace Portal, and the annual celebration of International Flag Day on July 2.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elizabeth K. Greenberger, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Edna A. Pritchett, Houston, Tex.
Miss Dorothy E. Sherlock, Methuen, Mass.
Harold Knapp, Roxbury, Mass.
Carlton Hayes, Roxbury, Mass.
Lewis Galloway, Roxbury, Mass.
John Credle, Roxbury, Mass.
Charles Champagne, Roxbury, Mass.
Chester Barkhouse, Roxbury, Mass.
Hyman Sandler, Dorchester, Mass.
Thomas J. Fay, Roxbury, Mass.
Israel Polensky, Roxbury, Mass.
Vincent Finneran, Roxbury, Mass.
Harold Weeks, Roxbury, Mass.
Fred Y. Hurd, Roxbury, Mass.
Bernard Goodman, Roxbury, Mass.
Daniel Kaplan, Roxbury, Mass.
Frank E. Roberts, Roxbury, Mass.
William J. Boreth, Roxbury, Mass.
Tucker L. Perry, Roxbury, Mass.
Laurence MacNeill, Roxbury, Mass.
Charles Hedrick, Roxbury, Mass.
Albert H. Stoddard, Roxbury, Mass.
Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Miss Elise Miller Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Ruth A. Moore, South Bend, Ind.
Miss Dorothy Hitte, South Bend, Ind.
Miss Dorothy Baker, North Kingsville, O.
Miss Amy Lu Palmer, North Kingsville, O.
Mrs. Raymond Flower, Painesville, O.
Miss Ethel J. Strong, Detroit, Mich.
Jack Foster, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Foster, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Joanna Williams, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. William E. Born, Belleville, Ill.
Miss Gertrude O. Buhsen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William E. Born, Belleville, Ill.
Miss Clementine Imbert, Geneva, Switz.
Miss Jean Mowrey, Chambersburg, Pa.
Louise Mowrey, Chambersburg, Pa.
Miss Carolyn M. Strohm, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mrs. William S. Hammaker, Harrisburg, Pa.
Lee C. Snedaker, Salt Lake City, Utah.
George A. Coffey, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. G. A. Coffey, Dallas, Tex.
Miss Evelyn Mae Coffey, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Ridgefield, Conn.
Wyker Riegler, Canton, O.
Mrs. Elizabeth Riegler, Canton, O.
Emil Dysle, Canton, O.
Mrs. Aurelia M. Dysle, Canton, O.
Mrs. M. J. Shorts, Kent, O.
Herman F. Zellner, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Frances M. Woodard, Palo Alto, Calif.
Mrs. Frankie McCall, Waco, Tex.
Mrs. Maybelle N. Clerke, Woonsocket, R. I.
Miss Gertrude Archibald, Woonsocket, R. I.
Mrs. Angelia Hope, Woonsocket, R. I.
Mrs. Alice L. W. Horton, Woonsocket, R. I.
Mrs. T. B. Harris, Auburndale, Mass.
Louise Glass, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Florence M. Mead, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Ida LaBudde, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. H. L. Frost, Philadelphia, Pa.

750 TONS MACKEREL DELIVERED IN BOSTON

Receipts of fresh mackerel at the Boston fish pier today total approximately 1,500,000 pounds, which was brought in by 16 seiners and netters, the largest receipts of any one day thus far this year. Prices paid fishermen were three cents a pound minimum. Wholesale dealers' prices were quoted at 5½ to 6 cents a pound.

No difficulty was encountered in getting rid of the large catch owing to good demand for mackerel, although Saturday is considered a poor day to market fresh fish. The two largest catches in the group of vessels arriving came in on the Marietta & Mary and the Engie & Florence, each of which had 55,000 pounds.

NAUTILUS AGAIN HALTS TO REPAIR ITS ENGINES

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The battered polar submarine Nautilus has not yet seen the end of even her immediate difficulties.

First dead engines forced her commander, Sir Hubert Wilkins, to call for aid. U. S. S. Wyoming took the undersea craft in tow, and more trouble followed. The Wyoming informed the Navy last night that heavy seas had stopped both vessels about 240 miles from Queenstown, Ire., where the damage is to be repaired.

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The Pine Tree Acadian, another fine train to Newbrunswick and Nova Scotia, leaves Boston every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday at 3.30 (E.S.T.).

June 28 to September 4

BOSTON and MAINE • MAINE CENTRAL
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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Modernism in Review

A Review by E. C. SHERBURNE

Modern Art: Why, What and How? by Henry Rankin Poore. New York: Putnam. $4.

EXAMINING modernist art theories calmly, penetratingly, humorously, Mr. Poore provides us with a restful interlude in a day of æsthetic agitations. Particularly he concerns himself with the sayings of the prophets of the newer schools, contenting himself frequently with showing how they often contradict their own theories. The modernists have had a good "press," and if words in themselves had power to convince, the layman long ago would have agreed that all the great painters and sculptors of the past were merely preparing the way for Picasso and Brancusi. But since we are persuaded by ideas and the fruits of ideas, not by words only, the man in the street has declined to swallow modernism whole, however much his interest may have been piqued by some phases of the movement.

Jazz has the merit of liveliness; its defect is its overemphasis on rhythm. Here jazz proves itself to be a brother of modernism, which is often characterized by the accentuation of some one phase of composition to the neglect of other fundamental phases. We make this statement assuming that a work of art is a whole, and that the whole has some relation to life as a whole. The parts that make up a work of art are related to each other, and in this relation serve the effect of the whole. In some modernist work we find parts exalted out of relation to the whole, as when a peasant's hands and feet are enlarged enormously to indicate a life of toil close to earth. Undeniably that sort of distortion is effective, but is it not fundamentally the method of the caricaturist seeking to express a specific message rather than of the artist who is concerned with universal truth?

* * *

Modernism has had the value of stirring artists working within the great tradition to a more vital estimate of their heritage. Whatever the art world of today is, it cannot be called somnolent. The press boils with discussions, for it is one of the merits of new movements that they yield copy. Fresh viewpoints give writers new themes, just when they are drying up on old topics. Mr. Poore begins his book with a neat acknowledgment of the welcome that modernism has received from the press because it is news, and because it carries a full cargo of the seeds of dissension, promising still further crops of copy. This new movement, Mr. Poore intimates, is composed of one part art and two parts literature.

While acknowledging that the subject has pretty completely shredded, he believes that "a conservative review of the subject to date can serve as the reason and excuse for one more volume on art." In preparing this book he has gone through a mass of writings, and has experienced the pleasure of sighting new vistas, while finding tangles of irrelevancies, arguments based on unsound premises and misuse of the imagination, all joined with much historical misstatement. The difficulty with many of these theorists, with their air-tight formulas, is that history occasionally "puts them out," as does nature. The only recourse, then, is to ignore history and nature when they do not accommodate themselves to formula. The world has always had its quota of these dealers in artificiality. What they dignify as "style" is sometimes mannerism. Style is of the man, and has nothing essentially to do with récipés.

Where the points of view in modern art have kinship with the lasting verities of expression, Mr. Poore is all sympathy. There is never a half-hearted and superior attitude of tolerance in his acknowledgment of the sincerity of Cézanne's searchings for the ultimate indication of volumes by means of tonal planes. Because he was not in full command of his tools, Cézanne was often clumsy in his drawing, but there is no reason for his adorers to make a virtue out of this defect. Cézanne admitted finally that he "had not realized." Excessivists among his followers write as though Cézanne had never said this. Imaginative extravagance has brought much art writing into disfavor. One needs only to go through it with a mild "What does that phrase mean?" as Mr. Poore goes through a number of art books in a group of brief reviews, to see how much of this sort of writing is without foundation.

* * *

Mr. Poore lists four aids that have enabled the new movement to expand to proportions undiscoverable on the ground of mere merit: natural science, fashion, the press and the promoter of the new thing. Of these aids, only the first can be called a permanent contribution. The others blow hot and cold according to the season, and Picasso may be regarded as the complete expression of all the factors in the new movement that have no permanent value. As it is a manifest impossibility for an artist to change his style every year, or twice a year, if his style is any reflection of a man's sincere thinking, one can only conclude that chameleon painters manifest not style but fashion. It is easy to note the gradual evolution of style in the work of the masters, and by what easy stages they proceeded from one phase to another. But to paint like a primitive one day and like an associate academician the next is to engage in exercises of mimicry, not expression.

Whatever there is of decadence in art today Mr. Poore believes is traceable to Matisse's "back to childhood" notion. He gives much space to proving this theory to be a paradox and unworkable. Abandonment of a man's personality for that of a child is on a par in insincerity with a switch of personality to suit each passing fashion in painting. Occasionally the eye of a child in art leads to a happy hit, but that proves nothing of general usefulness beyond echoing Whistler's casual remark that "art happens."

* * *

Mr. Poore remarks dryly that when detail can be synthesized without loss to either character or structure, the synthesis is worth more than what is displaced. "Doubtless to Dürer, and Holbein, and Teniers, and the Epstein of yesterday, this fact was equally apparent," he adds. "It must not be supposed that any of them indulged in detail for its own sake, merely for the sake of being honest, but because a subject unnecessarily deprived of its detail was weakened in its character. Essential character frequently, however, leans heavily upon a full expression of fact. In portraiture . . . one need only to glance at some of the impertinences of the Expressionists to appreciate this."

Thus Mr. Poore continues, to his satisfaction, to define the limitations of the modernists' theories, the good that is in them when not employed in excessivist manifestations, and the absurdity of talking about the "only way" today when there will be another "only way" tomorrow, as there was an "only way" yesterday. Informingly and fairly he discusses post-impressionism, cubism, futurism, and the values and abuses of distortion. It would seem that distortion is sometimes one of those lazy means of getting effects that may truthfully be attained by an artist who works for the logical emphasis of intensification of essential character.

Mr. Poore goes thoroughly into the misunderstanding of representation, considers modern art as a vogue, and the uses of astonishment in æsthetics. He maintains that a work of art to justify its existence must have a purpose. Life is not a part of art; art is a part of life. Excessivists exalt the part above the whole, and marvel that others do not share in their one-sided views. Mr. Poore has performed a large service in bringing before the public in an understandable way the fundamentals of art that have been tested by the centuries, in relation to the welter of experimentation (much of which has been of some sort of value) that is characteristic of the so-called modernist movement.

As Jones Saw Irving

The Shadow of Henry Irving, by Henry Arthur Jones. New York: Morrow. $3.

DURING 1912-13, Doris Arthur Jones says in the preface to her father's appraisal of Henry Irving, almost the whole of this book was written. Mr. Jones put it aside for war work and reconstruction activities. To his great regret, he never finished it, and the last chapter appears only in the form of notes. These notes contain Mr. Jones's denunciation of the actor-manager system as calculated to glorify the single actor and discourage the author by forcing him into subservience.

Jones makes a point of distinction when he remarks, "For the necessities of his position, any actor-manager is obliged to make his own career the first object of his ambition—so does the dramatist, but the dramatist can only hope to establish his reputation along the lines of development of the drama, while the actor is often opposed to this, as Irving's career shows." All through his book, Jones insists on a relative distinction between the theater and the drama, and holds that the two are opposed, though they have interrelations. The drama always has to contain theatrical entertainment, he argues, but theatrical entertainment does not mean drama. You may have theatrical entertainment that is the "very curse and bane and hangman's rope to drama." The ideal system is the actor, theater manager and stage manager in one, who is also the author—Molière, Shakespeare, Sophocles.

Because he had to be autocrat, Irving could not abide an author in his theater. He could use the work of Tennyson, in "Becket," because the poet was no dramatist, and would suffer his play to be pulled about to suit Irving's purposes. Otherwise, there was always Shakespeare, who could be adapted to the actor's methods, and romantic plays and adaptations by men who accepted the position of playwright to the actor-manager, a position original dramatists disdain.

Probably in his final chapter Mr. Jones would have indicated that other British actor-managers of the nineties and onward were responsive to the new movement, if Irving was not. What irked Jones, Shaw and others was the indifference of the acknowledged first actor of his time to the dramatists who were building the new English drama.

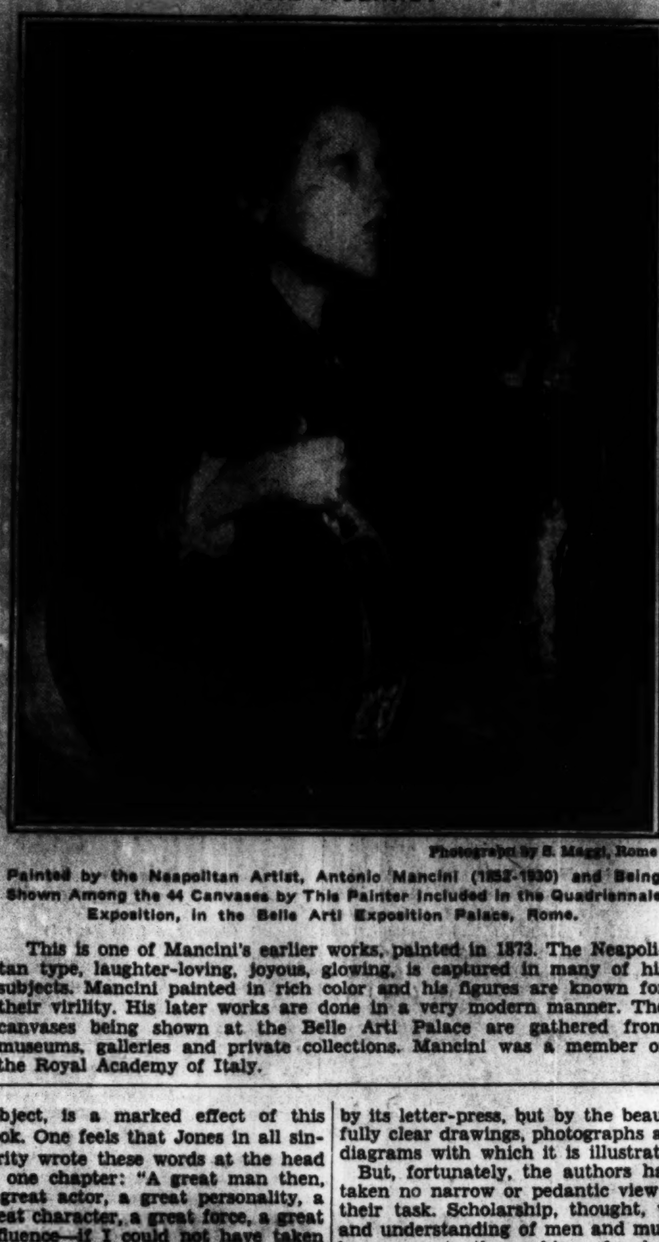
Jones shows throughout his book that Irving temperamentally was a man of the theater rather than a devotee of drama. His chief successes were parts in such as Hamlet, where the best qualities of his personality were in conjunction with elements of the character. He had an indifferent success as Romeo, because of his antiromantic equipment. Jones goes on with penetrating analysis of many of Irving's rôles, indicating where, in his opinion, he triumphed in portions of several characters and where he failed as Macbeth and Lear. These comments take on a concrete value for all persons interested in acting problems, as reasons for the views set down are always definitely given.

No woolly statements are to be found in this book. One can well understand that Jones was proud of it and felt that it contained some of his finest writing. The chapter on "Truth in Biography" alone would make the book worth printing, so pointed and well taken are his objections to the retouching processes of conventional biographical writing. Here we see Jones anticipating the Strachey trend toward portraiture in the round.

Yet this chapter is but a part of a small but meaty book of 111 pages, with indications in every sentence that it has been brooded over and made to express the author's full meaning, characteristically, bluntly, dramatically. The words cut, thrust and pierce in Jones's lean and tightly packed style, which still is so rhythmic in feeling that the reader swings easily and rather excitedly along on the author's buoyant argument. Pointedly he indicates why Irving, because of the moral basis of his characterization of Matthias in "The Bells," was so much more moving than Coquelin in his technically shining impersonation of the same rôle.

That Jones could make so many definite objections to some of Irving's methods, along with keen appreciations of his high achievements, and convey to the reader a heightened regard for both the biographer and his subject, is a marked effect of this book. One feels that Jones in all sincerity wrote these words at the head of one chapter: "A great man then, a great actor, a great personality, a great character, a great force, a great influence—if I could not have taken these words for my text I would not have put Henry Irving's name at the head of these pages."

"THE VIOLINIST"



Photograph by S. Maggi, Rome

Painted by the Neapolitan Artist, Antonio Mancini (1852-1930) and Being Shown Among the 44 Canvases by This Painter Included in the Quadriennale Exposition, in the Belle Arti Exposition Palace, Rome.

This is one of Mancini's earlier works, painted in 1873. The Neapolitan type, laughter-loving, joyous, glowing, is captured in many of his subjects. Mancini painted in rich color and his figures are known for their virility. His later works are done in a very modern manner. The canvases being shown at the Belle Arti Palace are gathered from museums, galleries and private collections. Mancini was a member of the Royal Academy of Italy.

Acoustics, for Architects and Others

A Review by PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.

Planning for Good Acoustics, by Hope Bagenal & Alex. Wood. London. Methuen. 22s. 6d. net.

WHY do you sing in your bath? What has the Albert Hall done to the grand piano?

Why did Bach compose his cantatas, and Handel his oratorios, in the form that we know them in?

Why did the Greeks and the Elizabethans use verse in their dramas?

No book could be dull that asks and answers such questions as these—and they are picked almost at random from "Planning for Good Acoustics." But even when it is not dull, it can rarely be said of a book, as in this case, that its publication will benefit the whole community.

By an early date—certainly in the days of the Oracle at Delphi and the construction of the first Greek theaters—man had worked out to some extent the fundamentals that make for good acoustics, and from that time the reaction of buildings to sound and sound to buildings have left their mark on history through their influence on religious ideas and observances on the one hand, and music and drama on the other. This influence is still as potent as ever—more so, in fact—since advancing knowledge is making available for all the laws which govern these things. In this work Prof. W. C. Sabine of Harvard University was the pioneer, and since his day research and experiment have been carried on by students in all parts of the world, among the most distinguished of whom are the two authors of this book.

There was a time when acoustics seemed to touch the ordinary man only in church and in the theater, but now—at least in cities—there is hardly a moment of day or night in which the success of his work and play, and his general comfort, are not closely bound up with the intelligent application of approved methods to the buildings in which his life is spent. Today, the enjoyment of the weekly "talkie" and the nightly "wireless" depends directly on correct transmission and reception of sound. Further, the increase, in both volume and loudness, of street and other noises, and modern building methods and materials—more particularly the thin walls and the hard plaster—have together made it essential for some action to be taken to render tolerable the conditions of city life. Anything, then, that comes to the aid of the modern man—"not only," as the authors put it, "naked to noise but to an enduring barrage that penetrates him at all times and seasons"—must indeed be a blessing to the human race, and this is just what "Planning for Good Acoustics" does. Fundamentally a textbook, intended first of all to place before architects the acoustic material necessary to the proper designing of modern buildings, it fulfils this object thoroughly, not only by its letter-press, but by the beautifully clear drawings, photographs and diagrams with which it is illustrated.

But, fortunately, the authors have taken no narrow or pedantic view of their task. Scholarship, thought, wit and understanding of men and music have gone to the making of a book that is remarkable among its kind. Skip, if you like, the purely technical information and you are still likely to find something that is new to you about your own subject, and fresh ideas and points of view on other things which you may read with interest and ponder with profit. The detailed analysis, from an acoustic point of view, of some famous buildings can be appreciated by anyone—even if it only enables him to understand the [illegible] everywhere to those rich Americans and English who cheerfully pay the highest prices for the worst seats; and architects are not the only people who will gain something from the thoughtful discussions of fundamentals in the design of special types of buildings, such as [illegible].

[illegible] of this book is that the authors approach their subject from the human and not from the merely technical standpoint, applying, for example, to the problems of the concert hall the standards of the musician rather than of the physicist. They attempt, through the light of reason and intelligence, to point the way to straightforward design of buildings for special purposes, and so help to free humanity from difficulties which it has largely brought on itself by confusion of thought.

As to Shakespeare's Popularity

London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

A RECENT and well-reasoned editorial in The Christian Science Monitor called attention to the capriciousness of Shakespeare's popularity as being among the oddest of all the mysteries still clustering around that great name. The editorial adduced striking instances of the paradox that, although Shakespeare still is, without doubt, the most popular dramatic in London, productions of his plays, in the West-end of that and other capital cities, meet but rarely with success. Only the Old Vic., we were reminded, can with monotonous regularity, for season after season, fill the house.

These facts were well put, and are indisputably true. Yet I hold it certain that a determining reason for the capriciousness of West End audiences relative to Shakespeare was left out of account, that reason being the frequently poor quality both of presentment and production. I concur in a remark made to me, not long since, by Mr. Robert Atkins, one of England's best Shakespearean producers, that the majority of such failures in London are primarily due to inferior work.

First of all, be it remembered, not ten West-end actors per hundred, who have learned their technique almost solely in modern plays, can undertake a Shakespearean part with much hope of convincing success. Inherent qualities of mind, and special training in verse speaking and breadth of style, are, in most instances, imperatively necessary.

When Mr. John Barrymore or Mr. Paul Robeson, who have built their great reputations upon a wholly different histrionic tradition, take up, as they did the parts, respectively, of Hamlet and Othello, complete success—even with the most experienced help—is hardly to be looked for. In Mr. Robeson's case, moreover, a vitally important part, Iago, was indifferently played, both by the original actor and his understudy, and the whole cast, accordingly, was, more or less, "at sixes and sevens."

Again, the recent "all-star" production of Hamlet, at the Haymarket, failed relatively, and for the same reasons. Mr. Godfrey Tearle, probably the best Othello upon the London stage today, and an ideal representative of Horatio, for which he was originally cast in that production, is not particularly well suited to Hamlet. To add to the management's troubles, a weak portrayer of the queen was playing to a strong King Claudius, and an admirably equipped Ophelia to a by no means convincing Laertes. Big names, therefore, afford no guarantees of Shakespearean efficiency and success.

Beside the contributory reasons above stated, this powerful one must be set down, that a Shakespearean play is, in a certain sense, so orchestrated, so musically and dramatically patterned, that one individual failure may mar the harmony of the whole. At the Old Vic., despite admitted inexperience of younger players, these difficulties are overcome, not only, as the Monitor's editorial states, by a more sympathetic and more Shakespearean mood and atmosphere in the audience, but also by the team work of a company accustomed to playing together in Shakespeare, and by the controlling mind of a producer trained to such specialized work, knowing exactly the broad effects he wishes to produce, and possessing the authority necessary to impose, though in kindly fashion, his point of view upon the players.

In the case of an all-star performance in the West-end, the producer, it may be, will possess no such coördinating dominion over his highly distinguished team; and there will be a natural tendency, among the famous players engaged, to work for individual, rather than general, effect. I, personally, am not among the most enthusiastic supporters of a national theater for London; but such an organization, if welll managed, might, conceivably, do something analogous to what the Comédie Française has done for the French Theater, by way of establishing a school of classical histrionic tradition. P. A.

Chicago Art Institute Show

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

THE school of the Chicago Art Institute has been called for many years the largest art school in the world, and it would, therefore, seem appropriate that it should have a large exhibition. However, this indeed would be a calamity if the quality of the work were inferior. The annual exhibition this year fills 10 galleries, the same space allotted to the Carnegie International Show, and it is very interesting, showing a great variety of work.

One is struck first by the great progress made by the School of Industrial Art, now in the third year of its existence. Its work fills three galleries with everything from architectural sculpture to designs for advertising booklets. One of the most striking objects is a silver yachting trophy recently presented to the Chicago Yacht Club as a memorial. It is something absolutely new in conception, and a blessed relief from cumbersome mugs, allegorical figures and crystallized bronze waves. Although "modern" in every line, it is so purposeful that the yachtsmen like it as well as the designers.

Among other objects executed in the finished material are figures carved in wood and stone, and the drawings from which these figures are made, for they are worked in a method somewhat different from the ordinary. Instead of groping about in a lump of clay in the hope of a happy accident, the sculptor makes a series of drawings embodying his idea, and finally full-size drawings showing two or more elevations of the work as he wishes it to look when it is finished. From these drawings he begins to carve directly in the stone or wood, and as his ideas develop he carries the drawings further into detail and gives them greater refinement, and then continues his cutting. In this way the cutting becomes far more than a mechanical copying of a plaster form. The terra cotta work, on the other hand, is always done in plaster and then cast.

A number of architectural moldings are shown which would look very much in place on modern buildings, too many of which are in want of just this type of enrichment. But there are also designs in the manner of the Romanesque which one would not be surprsed to find in some old town of France.

Among the architectural designs are "hot dog stands" and news kiosks, both of which are in need of the designers' attention, since they seem to have come to stay. Furniture, tiles, sand-blasted glass panels, block-printed and airbrush-stenciled fabrics are much in evidence. In fact, few of the contemporary processes seem to have been omitted. The outstanding feature, however, is the attention paid to the designing of the object for its own definite purpose.

Although the greatest changes seem to have taken place in the scope of the activities of the School of Industrial Art, there is a gratifying improvement in the quality of the advanced painting. There is no more muddy color. The students have discovered that colors may be low in tone and still clear and rich in texture. The canvases are sincere and workmanlike, but it is too much to expect, perhaps, that they show much emotional quality. But even though we miss here the signs of struggle with baffling subjects, the exhibition is refreshingly free from that tricky cleverness that has often been presented as a substitute for creative genius.

"Chances"

Although war stories have been rather overdone, the interest developed by "Chances" proves that the vein can still yield good stories provided reliance is placed upon human interest rather than on sensational incidents. Allan Dwan has done a good job of directing this story of romantic misunderstanding between brothers, with Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Anthony Bushell as the brothers, and Rose Hobart as the girl. The action follows faithfully A. Hamilton Gibbs's novel and the strong cast includes Mary Forbes, Holmes Herbert, William Austin and Edward Morgan.

Recent Films

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gary Cooper has a congenial part in "I Take This Woman," talking picture version of a Mary Roberts Rinehart story, "Lost Ecstasy," with Carole Lombard as a New York girl who regrets her marriage to a cowboy after trying life on the range. She returns to New York and he follows. A reconciliation results. Particularly interesting are the earlier scenes in the ranchhouse, when the young couple still find each other's company sufficient to their happiness. Others in the cast are Lester Vail, Helen Ware and Charles Trowbridge.

"The Lawyer's Secret"

Charles Rogers, who wishes no longer to be known as "Buddy," has a new type of rôle for him in "The Lawyer's Secret," a melodrama in which he plays a weakling who commits a crime of which another (Richard Arlen) is accused. Clive Brook as the lawyer for the defense learns the truth, the situation being made the more trying for the lawyer in that his fiancée, played by Fay Wray, is the weakling's sister. How the lawyer succeeds in bringing out the facts, and freeing his client, without violating the code of his profession, constitutes the basis for the stirring action. Mr. Rogers plays sincerely a heavy rôle for which he seems not well cast, perhaps because we are so used to him in straight juvenile parts. Jean Arthur is in the cast, and the direction is by Louis Gasnier and Max Marcin.

The News Reels

Trooping of the colors on Horse Guards Parade in London, in honor of King George's birthday, is a feature of the latest news reels. The Queen, the Duchess of York, Princess Elizabeth and Prince George are all pictured observing the military pageant. Merle Thorpe, editor of the magazine of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Nation's Business, talks on current business conditions. "It isn't a question of business coming back," he says, "but of bringing it back." Sir Hubert Wilkins is shown departing from Provincetown, Mass., on the first leg of his projected undersea journey to the polar sea, aboard the submarine Nautilus. Emil Ludwig, biographer, expresses his pleasure in receiving a degree at Rutgers Collage. Prof. August Piccard speaks briefly of his recent balloon flight to an altitude of 52,000 feet, and King Emanuel of Italy unveils a memorial at Genoa.

Jean Rouvier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

AT THE Sign of the Four Roads, Jean Rouvier is exhibiting some 15 pictures and a handful of drawings. If we would find a key to this painter's ambitions we must seek it in the comparison of his drawings to his paintings. The most significant of the drawings are sensitive outline figures done with an apparently easy line. They show a keen sense for preserving and conveying the characteristics of the subject. [illegible]

If the drawings seem achieved by a rapid and sinewy line, the paintings at first sight suggest an extreme complexity, both in structure and in color. In point of fact, the drawings are more complex than their appearance, whereas the reverse may be said of the pictures. Here again we have a combination of manifestations suggesting unusual powers in reserve, and that means, if we read his canvases aright, that Jean Rouvier's work is rich in promise.

What Rouvier tries to do by elimination of insignificant lines in his drawings, he achieves in his painting by presenting a face or a figure with those pictorial characteristics which he tries to analyze in his drawings. Color is his medium and his ambition. The enthusiasm for his material combines with a keen analytical sense, and this analytical sense is expressed in terms of paint and not in terms of intellect.

Rouvier, for example, may choose to flood a portrait in a bluish light, and having chosen a definite color scale, he makes his subject plastic and luminous by his portrait and his background simultaneously from elements of his chosen color scale. Such a formula would carry monotony into a canvas at once, if the painter were not possessed of a rich sense of color, a disciplined technique and ability to transform his subject and his setting into an ideated space.

What must be called the backgrounds of his pictures are filled with a medley of indefinable pattern welded together by a rich and variegated palette. The fact that Rouvier does not hesitate on the one hand to create flat surfaces with a palette knife and on the other to apply luminous touches of pigment, should give to his canvases in the course of time something of the luminosity of enamel and something of the smooth plasticity of the brush work of his impressionist forbears. J. H. R.

Under an arrangement with the Erlanger interests of New York City, E. E. Clive is directing Los Angeles presentations of plays new to that city, beginning with "As Husbands Go," in which the chief rôles are played by Robert Emmett Keene, Claire Whitney, Armand Kaliss and Georgia Caine.

Victorian Art Exhibited

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A LOAN exhibition of novel and delightful character, organized by Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith and an influential committee, is being held at 23A Bruton Street. It constitutes probably the first serious attempt in these later days to display Victorian art in an adequate and sympathetic manner. The endeavor of the organizers has been to re-create, so far as possible, the atmosphere and surroundings of early Victorian times. Thus, instead of giving us a bare assemblage of pictures, furniture or what not, they have presented to us a series of typical rooms, completely furnished.

The Royal Family has taken a great interest in this loan exhibition, to which Queen Mary, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise have lent generously. One of the most interesting of these royal loans is the favorite piano of Queen Victoria's Consort, Prince Albert. This handsome rosewood instrument, as also a mahogany sideboard of 1838, shown in the dining room, reminds visitors how much merit there was, as well as solidity, in some early Victorian furniture.

To a large extent—though not exclusively—this exhibition illustrates early Victorian arts and crafts, that is to say from 1837 to 1851, the year of the great exhibition, after which, in the opinion of present-day experts, there was a definite lapse of taste and production, until Ruskin, Morris and others started what has since been known as the "æsthetic movement."

Georgian Fashions Adapted

Meanwhile this fascinating exhibition in Bruton Street shows how cleverly the Victorians adapted many Georgian fashions to their own mode of living. The series of living rooms shows their major attainments in paintings, furniture, silver, china, glass, etc., and there is also a display of Victorian jewelry.

Nor should it be forgotten that illustration flourished in England during the Victorian era, and a set of drawings from Punch and other periodicals proves that in this branch of graphic art the Victorian achievement was second to that of no other age.

Further, these early Victorian days were a time of great artistic curiosity, when a number of new ventures were made in processes either newly invented or hitherto little known. Among them we may mention the sand pictures, Baxter prints, silhouettes, papier-mâché, mother-of-pearl [illegible], etc., and of all these objects, which flourished for a time and then faded away, representative collections may be found in Bruton Street. There is even a collection of those old-fashioned "peep shows" which this writer can remember seeing in his early childhood—nearly 50 years ago!

In connection with this exhibition a series of little booklets has been issued telling the origin and history of a number of these peculiarly Victorian arts and crafts. It used to be a legend in Victorian households that many of the quaint objects we found in the homes of our grandparents were the work of French prisoners of war during the Napoleonic campaigns. This writer can well remember this explanation having been given him of a sand picture of sheep in a meadow, possessed by his grandmother.

German Origin

Recent research, however, has proved this theory to be incorrect, as regards sand pictures for certain. The origin of these dates from the time of George II, who had a table decorator from Germany who was very clever at making these decorations in colored sands. Once when he was particularly pleased with a sand effect, King George expressed regret that these decorations could not be made permanent, and his table decorator then set to work to see how he could "fix" his sand compositions, and thus arose the sand picture. Thus it is established that this quaint form of pictorial art was German and not French in origin.

Turning from these minor crafts to the major arts, this exhibition serves again to remind us of the excellence in his own way of Winterhalter, who is represented in Bruton Street by some admirable drawings as well as portrait paintings. There is also an exceedingly fine early portrait by Lord Leighton of "Miss Sartons (Mrs. Henry Evans Gordon) When a Child." The great merit of the Victorian water color painters is too well known to need demonstration in this exhibition, but one thing we learn at Bruton Street is the exceedingly high standard attained by many amateurs of that period in water color and pencil drawings.

There has been far too much easy assumption that Victorian art was something crude and Philistine, and this exhibition will be a wholesome corrective to such ideas. No age is altogether good or altogether bad, and there is much sound philosophy in the following passage I take from the preface to the catalogue of this exhibition:

"Victorian society in its lighter mood was apt to be naïve, or even, as we, from our superior standpoint, should now think, childish; it suffered gladly, for instance, puns, riddles, barrel-organs and chaperones; but can we forecast what a future age will say of our slang, our negroid and jazz music and our 'modernist' art? At the worst such a retrospect as this may serve, as someone has said, for future uses of delight, warning and instruction in human nature."

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The History of 'Wozzeck'

By ERWIN STEIN

VIENNA

ALBAN BERG'S opera "Wozzeck" is now 10 years old. Its history is not that of an immediate or great success. On the contrary, it was some time before the larger circle of musicians recognized the importance of this great work of art. The violence and bitterness which the work met with at first is another interesting example of the obstacles to be overcome by any novelty.

When in 1921 it became known that Berg had written an opera on Büchner's drama, "Wozzeck," great interest was aroused. One knew very little of Berg—at most that he was a pupil of Schönberg and a radically modern composer. Büchner's "Wozzeck," however, was known both in Germany and Austria, where it appeared occasionally in its dramatic form. It was at one of these performances that Berg was first inspired to compose the opera.

Several theaters invited Berg to give performances of his yet unfinished work. Eduard Steuermann, friend of the composer and champion of modern music, played the opera in Frankfurt and Darmstadt (Büchner's native town), but the theatrical conductors of that time could make nothing of Berg's music. These were the first disappointments, which were followed by others as soon as the opera was published and became accessible to the public at large. Year by year Berg had to wait, and then the word went round that "Wozzeck" was impossible to perform. The musical press, certainly, gave the work some consideration. A bitter controversy arose for and against the opera which subsided only after the Berlin première.

It was finally the conductor, Hermann Scherchen, who, in July, 1924, on the occasion of a musical festival in Frankfurt, had parts of "Wozzeck" performed for the first time. I remember the suspense before it began, the breathless attention during the performance and the spontaneous and hearty applause as the last tone died away.

There were many expressions of doubt before the concert, but afterward praise was unanimous. Erich Kleiber, who had just been made chief musical director in Berlin, at once secured it for a first performance. In his new and important position it was a courageous act to accept the much-disputed work, and up to the time of its first performance he had a great many difficulties to overcome, as also some resistance from conservative and influential people.

The première, which took place in December, 1925, was a tremendous triumph for the work. Yet the success was not undisputed. Many critics recognized the epoch-making importance of this music drama, but there were others who abruptly declined to recognize it. In a recent article which appeared in these columns, "Musical Criticism Criticized," I quoted some unfavorable remarks on Beethoven made by contemporaries. These criticisms are hymns of praise compared with the utterances of some of the writers on Berg. For the sake of curiosity let us mention a few:

"Alban Berg strenuously avoids all natural forms of expression; the abstruse is his exclusive domain." "It is impossible to give the reader any idea of the vagueness of the thematic invention." "The excessive abundance of painful tone-combinations finally rouses the unhappy listener to defend himself." Or even, "I consider Alban Berg to be a musical swindler and a composer who is a danger to the public."

Only six years ago people wrote like this about Berg! All the same, the opera held its own in the repertory of the Berlin Staatsoper.

The second theater which dared a performance of "Wozzeck" was the Czech National Theater in Prague. Otakar Ostrčil, the conductor, an excellent musician, made an extensive study of the opera during the season of 1926-1927. In Prague, too, the success with the majority of the public and the press was brilliant. But the opposition party was stronger and more influential than in Berlin, so that "Wozzeck" had much the same experience as Wagner's "Tannhäuser" in 1861. Now, as then, enthusiasm from the big public—and a well-organized clique which disturbs the performance with noise. Now, as then, three evenings of pitched battle increasing in intensity (in fact, more fighting than performance), after which the work is withdrawn from the repertory. In Prague the authorities forbade further performances of "Wozzeck," in the interest of public peace and order. All the Czech societies of artists united to protest against this ruling, but so far the opera has not appeared again.

In 1926 and 1927 "Wozzeck" was performed in Leningrad. In Germany it may be heard only in Berlin. Another fiction arose: that the difficulties of the opera were so great that only an institution with resources like those of the Berlin Staatsoper could carry it out successfully; an ordinary orchestra would require so much time for its study that its regular pursuits would be thrown out for six months.

The young and talented conductor Johannes Schüler was the first to expose this fallacy. After his excellent performance of "Wozzeck" in the small town of Oldenburg in 1929, the tide turned. In the following season we find the work given in six different theaters. The performance at Aachen was particularly worthy of notice. In Liége, at the festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music, the opera had an important place, and many musicians had the opportunity of hearing it for the first time. On their tour through Holland the Aachen Ensemble, under the direction of Erwin Pells, carried the work to Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Last season "Wozzeck" was played in 12 cities, and the first American performance, under Stokowski, particularly helped to confirm its reputation. The triumph it achieved in Philadelphia made it clear that "Wozzeck" is not a German but an international concern. In the large number of towns giving their first performances of the work next season there are many outside central Europe. For instance, in Brussels it will be sung for the first time in French. So we need not fear for the future of "Wozzeck."

Roussel's New Ballet

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

A BALLET in two scenes by Abel Hermant and Albert Roussel, called "Bacchus and Ariane," has just been given at the Opéra.

M. Hermant has retained only the plastic contours of the legend and merely touches upon the story. A few allusions seem to him sufficient to recall the classical memories of the Opéra public.

He shows us youths and maidens whom Theseus has just snatched away from the Minotaur and who, in the island of Naxos, evoke in the dance the memory of the Labyrinth and the battle of their savior with the Cretan monster.

But Bacchus rises up and, allured by Ariane, sends away from the island all its occupants, including Theseus, in order the better to put the delightful creature to sleep and people her dreams with tender visions. On awakening, the unfortunate lady sees that her companions have abandoned her. But she is not so sentimental as she was before. And when Bacchus appears and stretches out his hand to her, the heroine of this ballet "sees him and sighs no more."

A Compact Score

On this theme, Albert Roussel has composed a compact score, in which one finds all the characteristics of his latest style of the composer of "Padmavati." I cannot manage to understand the musical ideal of this sincere and conscientious artist, who pursues a path whose issue I cannot see. His intentions remain to me impenetrable. Albert Roussel is not an obscure writer and his style includes no mystery, but his awkward and clumsy writing disconcerts me. It is all laborious and difficult, and yet one constantly suspects in it a desire for transport, an urge for fervor and pathos. We have here a paradox, for this composer who writes for dancers understandthe musical ideal of this is devoid of rhythmic invention. Let us add, however, that the public, sensible in spite of all to the internal generosity of this art which is externalized so badly, gave the work the most sympathetic welcome.

Serge Lifar, who designed this ballet, seems to have exhausted his plastic vocabularly. He seems to be at a loss of his invention, and repeats mechanically the same formulas, which end by falling into banality. Perhaps he doubtlessly a mistake to try to make a choreographist out of this brilliant performer. His Bacchus is deficient of nobility and prestige, and it is difficult to understand how he could make Theseus to be forgotten.

Also, we must criticise Serge Lifar for having so badly used the talent of Spessitseva. When one has the good fortune to possess an interpreter of this value, one gives her opportunities for dancing. To waste the virtuosity and all the grace of the star to carry off a success under such conditions.

Pasetti, Rosita Gores, Simon, Schwartz, and Legrand [illegible] the best of a bad job. [illegible] Gaubert coducted with warmth and authority.

The Gramophone

The first annu[illegible] Grand Prix of the [illegible] been made by a jury appointed by the newspaper Candide. This competition was endowed with a prize of 25,000 francs, to be awarded in several categories to records made in French studios.

This contest encourages the intervention of the expert into a sphere in which the rude law of supply and demand reigns tyrannically. This aid has been awaited long enough, for the big public has realized quicker than its natural guides the benefits that the gramophone has brought.

The record alone can preserve in the home a refined taste for pure music rationally developed outside of lyrical, dramatic or anecdotic interest. Here is an important opportunity for composers to write for the microphone. The hope of a prize for a sonata for violin and piano may make publishers decide to record works of this sort.

The vote of the jury of Candide will also have the advantage of enlightening manufacturers on certain technical and artistic qualities of records, the importance of which sometimes escapes them.

The award will bring to light, and consequently make "commercial," records that have hitherto had a limited drawing power. It is not a matter of indifference, either, that the gramophone lovers of foreign countries should know the real traditions of French musical taste by learning that they can be found in the "Prélude a l' après-midi d'un Faune," conducted by Walter Straram; in Debussy's Sonata for violin and piano, played by Alfred Cortot and Jacques Thibaud; in Chopin's Concerto in F minor, interpreted by Mme. Marguerite Long; in César Franck's Choral in A performed by the organist Tournemire; in Mompou's "Jeune Fille au Jardin," interpreted at the piano by Magda Tagliafero; in Cocteau's "Voix Humaine," delivered by Mlle. Bertha Bovy of the Comédie Française and in Bilboquet's "Cirque."

Noel Coward's New Play

Post-Mortem, a Play in Eight Scenes, by Noel Coward. London. Heinemann. 6s.

DICKENS and Shaw have taught us that flippancy and thoughtfulness often go hand in hand, so that it is not surprising to find that those critics are right who have long been maintaining that Noel Coward, accomplished author of light comedy, is a fundamentally serious writer. His latest play poses the question whether the world has learned anything from its experiences in the war, and answers it without shirking with a clear, vigorous and unqualified No.

Technically, "Post-Mortem," which has not yet been seen upon the stage, is of great interest. In the opening scene a group of officers discuss the question which is the theme of the play, and one of them suggests that perhaps in the moment of passing on one might have the answer plainly revealed. Shortly afterward he is hit, and in that "fraction of a fraction" of a second he sees himself visiting, in 1930, his mother; his sweetheart, now married to someone else; a fellow soldier who has been set upon by the sensational press for writing a frank and realistic war book; his father, the proprietor of a worthless paper, and the rest of his comrades. In none of them except his mother does he find any comfort, any recognition of the fact that war is a crime which no civilized society should permit. Each of these scenes is designed to follow its predecessor instantaneously, and the play closes with a flash-back to the original setting, the young soldier murmuring as he falls back, "You were right, Perry—a poor joke!"

Dramatically, the play should be effective, the curtains showing plainly the hand of the craftsman. As an argument, "Post-Mortem" is less satisfactory. In the first place, Mr. Coward's characters, for good or ill, are not representative. Their attitude, even if it be what he suggests it is, is not the dominating attitude of the age. Moreover, experience suggests that only a small section of the university and public school class from which Mr. Coward's characters are drawn are as insensitive and shallow as his play would make them out to be. Further, he would appear to exaggerate the significance and power of the cheap press, which succeeds rather because of its insurance schemes and competitions than because people pay attention to its views. Finally, the reception accorded to realistic descriptions of the war, in England at any rate, is far different from that given to Perry Lomas's book in "Post-Mortem." The world does not demand gilded romanticism in its war books; it has shown itself perfectly willing to accept and recognize the significance of the plain, unvarnished truth. It is in a better state than Mr. Coward thinks it is. None the less, "Post-Mortem" is in the main a salutary warning, embodied in a swiftly moving and interesting drama, against a too facile optimism.

Photograph by Steinberg Studios, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMY ELLERMAN

Bach and the Singers

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

THEY all study Bach, and Miss Amy Ellerman, contralto, eminent among the number. They over-study him, perhaps; but that's what must happen, no doubt, when a revival starts. They don't know where to stop. An opera soprano whom I accompanied once, after a discovery of meeting told me a week ago that she sometimes took home from an evening's labors in a presentation of a Verdi opera, Wagner place and runs over a page from a Bach cantata, just for a little exercise vocal practice.

When Bach lies on their consistence as heavily as that, it seems to me they ought to do something to harden their sensibilities. Bach never took himself so seriously, I am sure, as to imagine that he was destined to exclude and supplant all other composers, both of his own day and of succeeding generations. Why, Bach wrote his measures to be sung by boys; and let us make no mistake, young folks can perform them as freely as they can anything else you may set before them. Lately I heard a group of pupils in a preparatory school give the "Peasant" Cantata of Bach under the direction of Oscar Ziegler. The dialogue went better than I have known it to go in pretentious interpretation by adults of advanced training.

Bach, yes. The word to many persons means high standards. Bach: the name betokens, if you wish to think so, great musical improvement taking place in America and elsewhere. Yet I for my part question whether it signifies anything more than that changes have come about in the artistic mode. We call certain music which we hear today better than that which we listened to formerly, simply because it has an unaccustomed sound. Some eighteenth-century counterpoint, after all the nineteenth-century harmony we have been compelled to enjoy, proves refreshing. Goodness knows, though, we may not always feel so regaled by counterpoint as we do just at present. By and by, we may find it growing dull and tedious, as people before us did.

Consider, for a moment, the B minor Mass of Bach, in which Miss Ellerman sang at the Bethlehem, Pa., festival in May. How exquisitely, too, she set those arias forth! Not too well; of course not. But still, in a manner rather preciously refined. Time was, a person who visited Bethlehem had something to talk about with which his friends were unfamiliar, like one who saw Canterbury, in that remote period when people of courage mounted horse to go on pilgrimage. The situation is altered, since singing societies began to develop a contrapuntal enthusiasm, and the Mass may yet become as widely known as Handel's "Messiah." It will be a new day, truly, when the popular tenor brings down the house with the "Benedictus."

Such a thing cannot happen at Bethlehem, under the routine of Dr. Wolle; but [illegible] only for the popular tenor [illegible] also for the popu[illegible] Ellerman, me[illegible] the popular con[illegible] tell what these [illegible] do when they [illegible] an audience that wants [illegible] that's in them. [illegible] am certain that the dignity [illegible] at the Bach Fes[illegible] is actually demanded. If [illegible] the awful matter of [illegible] engagement, I think [illegible] technique and [illegible] such as Miss [illegible] or Arthur [illegible] the severe de[illegible] associated with [illegible] go.

'Sign of the Seven Dials'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Cambridge Theater, B. A. Meyer presents "The Sign of the Seven Dials," an omnibus entertainment, devised and directed by Archibald de Bear.

Mr. Meyer is to be congratulated on a singularly apt descriptive term. An omnibus not only holds something of all sorts but moves at varying speeds — sometimes slowly, sometimes quickly, sometimes with a sudden, surprising spurt—and in the end it gets there. So it is with "The Sign of the Seven Dials," which, if of uneven quality, contains sufficient talent and wit to achieve its aim of light-hearted entertainment.

It owes its best effects to that inimitable comedian, Seymour Hicks, whose solid contributions to the program are definitely moulded against the more fluid background of dance and song. In his two sketches Mr. Hicks swings from a frivolous souffié of M. Sacha Guitry's fertile invention to a macabre "thriller" based on a story by R. L. Stevenson.

In the realm of song Raymond Newell's splendid voice must take pride of place. "L'Amour," as sung by him, swept through the theater in romantic fervor. With Miss Elizabeth Pollock's brilliant imitations of London's leading actresses, clear-cut, slightly cruel but amazingly clever, to round off the evening, "The Sign of the Seven Dials" should display its signal of merriment above the portals of the Cambridge Theater for some time to come.

Two British Actors

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

FEW critics would deny that two of the most considerable actors produced by the post-war British theater are Charles Laughton and John Gielgud. So far as can be seen at present it would appear that if the art of acting is to revive in Britain during the next 10 years into something approaching its splendor at the end of the nineteenth century it is to such young new talents that this revival will be due.

Mr. Laughton, the elder, with 15 West End successes behind him, has not yet attained the age at which Irving secured his first London triumph. Both have enjoyed the pleasure of playing principal parts in some of the most important British dramatic productions of recent years without having undergone that lengthy process of training and drudgery in the provinces which has been the lot of most outstanding actors in their apprentice stage. But in spite of these similarities they have reached their forefront positions by different roads.

Mr. Gielgud has just concluded at the Old Vic. a series of performances in great rôles in Shakespeare. His way has been along the mountain tops of drama. Mr. Laughton has regularly appeared in ordinary, undistinguished, rather sensational melodramas, in pieces that, unless they had been superbly played, would scarcely have run for a week. The vigor and vitality and humanity of his parts have emanated from himself chiefly, not from his authors. Like Irving, he has forged his way to the front by means of a succession of ordinary plays. Mr. Laughton is a creative actor, and his career supports Gordon Craig's contention that a creative actor actually prefers indifferent plays to good ones, because in the good ones he can only express the conceptions of his author, whilst in the others he can allow the force of his individual genius full play without worrying whether it comes into conflict or not with his playwright's ideas. Mr. Laughton does, in short, prefer to do everything but actually write the words of his parts.

Up to the present, at any rate, Mr. Gielgud's abilities have been interpretive rather than creative. He has given original renderings of his characters, but he has, nevertheless, in his Shakespearean performances merged his individuality in that of the poet, rightly choosing to use himself as an instrument for the expression of the ideas and emotions of the text rather than attempting to make them the excuse for a display of his own talents as an actor.

He has thus during the past few years given abundant proof that he is capable of rising to the height of the loftiest characters in English dramatic literature. It will be interesting to see what happens when he comes to play modern parts, parts in which he receives less help from his author than in Hamlet or Othello. The movement from Shakespeare to lesser authors will be a liberation as well as a hazard, for it is in one sense harder to compass the fullness of another man's conception than to evolve an independent conception of one's own.

Mr. Gielgud shows every promise of being able to make the transition successfully. Already a leading English Shakespearean actor, it would seem that he should be able to exercise upon modern plays the imagination that has shown through his classic characterizations, and so should be able to bring an indifferent play to life as compellingly as does Mr. Laughton.

H. H.

Covent Garden German Season

By HERMAN KLEIN

LONDON

FOR the annual season of German opera at Covent Garden, the question of novelties, at one time a rather serious consideration, no longer enters largely into the managerial plan. Wagner remains what he has been for a long while, the "head and front" of this festival, and there is not the slightest necessity for looking beyond him to insure full houses at high rates during the allotted four or five weeks of the German season. Two operas there are, nevertheless, that recent experience has justified including in the repertory favored by the elect; and neither "Der Rosenkavalier" nor "Die Fledermaus" failed this year to duplicate previous triumphs.

The numerous repetitions of Richard Strauss's musical comedy were not effected without certain changes of cast, which did not, happily, disturb the Sophie of Elisabeth Schumann. It was extremely interesting, on the other hand, to compare the different concepts of the Marschallin presented by Lotte Lehmann and Frida Leider—the one quite familiar, the other new to this public. On the whole, we probably shall remain constant in our admiration for the former; while again, if asked to choose between the two new Octavians, we shall select Maria Olczewska every time in preference to Maugit Angerer, who shines as an actress rather than as a singer. Richard Mayr, the unique Baron Ochs, was fortunately still available, and one was glad to welcome some British singers of merit among the minor characters of the long cast.

"Die Fledermaus" once more justified its revival by filling the house to capacity each time it was given. On the first night a particularly vital performance introduced among the men one or two promising newcomers, but the advent of a modern Viennese dancer in the scene of the ball at Orlofsky's seemed to strike an incongruous note, and was subsequently replaced by something less redolent of the cabaret. The direction of the two Austrian operas was ably shared by Bruno Walter and Robert Heger.

The Wagner Operas

Then, in addition to two complete cycles of the "Ring," we have been favored with singularly fine representations of "Tristan and Isolde" and "Lohengrin." The gem of the tetralogy was the "Walküre" of the first cycle. The cast, which has not been equaled here in recent years, included Lauritz Melchior as Siegmund, Friedrich Schorr a Wotan, Ivar Andrésen as Hunding, Lotte Lehmann as Sieglinde and Frida Leider as Brünnhilde, with a splendid group of Valkyries for the final act. In the later music-dramas of the same series Brünnhilde was undertaken by a débutante, Juliette Lippe, who earned a succès d'estime attributable to dramatic intelligence and eloquence of gesture in greater degree than to beauty of voice or nobility of declamation. It must be conceded, however, that her appearance in "Götterdämmerung" was in order to replace another artist at the last moment. The real heroine that night was the superb Waltraute of Maria Olczewska.

Lauritz Melchior and Frida Leider in "Tristan" gave a rendering of the second act (supported by a new Brangäne in Maria Olczewska) that delighted a radio audience of many thousands, if not millions, apart from that assembled at Covent Garden. It was perhaps the best of all the selections thus projected from wireless headquarters, being—like the nightingale's trill sent out in the same week—perfectly heard in Australia.

The "Lohengrin" performance was notable chiefly for the favorable impression made by René Maison a tenor previously unheard here, who was said to have come with a high reputation won at Chicago and in his native Belgium. He was liked at once both for the sympathetic quality of his voice and the artistic reticence of his fine singing. Seldom have we seen a Lohengrin combining such dignity and eloquence of bearing with the lovable attributes that should rightly distinguish the Knight of the Grail. Lotte Lehmann's Elsa, marked as of yore by rare womanly sweetness and clarity of outline, found a fresh foil in the effective Ortrud of the versatile Maria Olczewska, whom we had not previously seen in this welcome addition to her repertory.

"The Magic Flute"

Lastly, there remains to mention an excellent revival of Mozart's "Zauberflöte." It was difficult to believe that the wonderful work had not graced a Covent Garden program—at any rate in the "grand" season—for more than 40 years; but one may safely predict that another 40 will not elapse before it is heard here again.

The difficulties of staging "Die Zauberflöte" in thoroughly artistic and up-to-date fashion had been ably overcome by Professor Strnad, a clever designer from Vienna, who provided some scenes of exquisite beauty and coloring, set in a broad oval frame stretching well back of the proscenium over the entire width of the stage. This, combined with the Reinhardt device of a raised amphitheater for a solid background, rendered practicable great variety in a setting, well adapted to the fantastic story of Mozart's opera.

The musical rendering was as a whole worthy of the novel mise en scène. The best singing came from a new Pamina, Margarethe Teschemacher (bar moments when she "forced" her voice); from an English soprano, Noel Eadie, as the Queen of Night; from Gerhardt Hüsch, a first-rate Papageno; from Ivar Andrésen as Sarastro; from Herbert Janssen as the Sprecher; and from a new tenor, Marcel Wittrisch, more particularly in his opening air. Altogether the ensemble work was of satisfying excellence and did the utmost credit to Bruno Walter and his forces.

New Work by Fritz Hart

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Fritz Hart, director of the Albert Street Conservatorium of Music, conducted in the Melbourne Town Hall on May 9 the first performance of his one hundredth work, an orchestral fantasy entitled "Shenandoah."

For a basic theme this time he has used the sea shanty, "Shenandoah," which has two bars of 4-4 time and eight of 3-4, giving the composition a delightfully rhythmic individuality. The work shows imaginative treatment throughout, and ranks high among Australian compositions.

Fritz Hart is conductor of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra.

Patricia Collings, Walter Connolly, Frieda Inescourt, Morgan Farley, Effie Shannon, Reginald Mason, Hugh Miller and Donald Meek are to appear with the summer company at the Berkshire Playhouse, Stockbridge, Mass.

Clive Brook is to have the leading rôle in a film version of Milne's "The Dover Road."

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WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are a number of small accessories, both useful and attractive, that lend individuality to the garden. Thus a new design in a faucet of highly polished brass has a handle like a dove poised for a drink. Interchangeable with an ordinary faucet, it gives much the same distinction that an ornamental radiator cap does to a car. A choice of other designs includes a rabbit, chanticleer, dog, horse and elephant. As a substitute for a wall fountain, the ornamental faucet is a decorative trifle.

Another accessory is to attract our feathered friends to the garden. It is called a "suet cage." But, instead of housing any bird, it serves as a food holder when suspended from a tree, pergola or roof beam. Holding green stuff in summer and suet in winter, it has been estimated that it will feed all the birds within an acre!

Birds are so indispensable to the garden that make-believe ones are a favorite motif with many little accessories. So we find "brackets" with birds jauntily perched on them. They are really black metal signs upon which the name or the address plate, or any other garden thought may be painted. The space provided is three by 11 inches and the bird ornament is brilliantly painted to represent either a blue jay, pine warbler or magpie.

Labels for Plants and Trees

Labels for plants or trees are now used in gardens and there are three sizes varying from 12 to 40 inches long. Some labels that made a rose garden interesting for all visitors were of dark green metal with the names of the roses painted in white upon them. The roses were planted against a white painted fence with the green labels tacked to the fence just above each rose bush.

Garden messages are a distinct addition to any garden. The sundial has long been a delightful place to remind sojourners of the record of sunny hours. But rustic signs fastened or suspended from friendly trees, gates and the summer house make attractive features. Here are a few:

Here is the place where loveliness keeps house.

O for a Booke and a shadie nooke . . .
With the grene leaves whispering overhede.

The garden of color can be emphasized with:

The world is a sheen
Of gold and green . . .
The earth is a carol of color and bloom
The wind is the lute of a wild perfume.

A garden bell furnishes sweet quaint music and is designed to be attached to a wall. One three inch bell has a brass bracket, similar to a wall lighting fixture, with a long chain suspended to pull the bell. It is a charming reproduction of an old Italian model. Japanese wind bells are attractive for the porch or summer house—their thin glass "tongues" tinkling responsively with breezes.

Rustic Lights

Garden lights are being installed more and more frequently, so the garden may be utilized at night. A flood light placed in a bed of shrubs is inconspicuous in the daytime, but furnishes useful light for a tennis court, swimming pool or croquet court. Sometimes pergolas and arbors are wired. Then drop lights can be picturesquely shaded with Chinese lanterns when entertaining. One garden wired for night use included a central light with a circular awning shade made to match the house-awnings. A rustic lamp or lantern swinging out from a tree or gate makes garden paths alluring.

The Victorian fad for metal animals placed about a garden comes to us now in a revival of gnomes or elves. These colorful little figures are reminiscent of Rip Van Winkle and come in standing, sitting and reclining postures that are decidedly jolly. They may be placed in ferns, beside a pool, or on a picturesque tree stump or flower box.

Cheap Plumbing Expensive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

Building contractors in the United States have found out that the cost of plumbing fixtures and installation is approximately 9.9 per cent of the total cost of a home. The cost of the heating plant and its installation in the average home is 8.3 per cent. Thus the total cost of these two items is less than 20 per cent of the price the owner pays for his home.

In view of these facts, builders point out that the owner should not try to cut down on these items because it will only mean repair bills later, and plumbing repairs are the most inconvenient operations required for the upkeep of a home that has been unwisely planned.

If the roof leaks, a bundle of roofing material and a few hours of carpenter labor are practically all that will be needed to make things right. If cheap hardware has been used, it may be replaced with little expense or inconvenience. Even if a poor job of plastering has been done, it can be fixed without disturbing the whole household.

But if inferior plumbing fixtures are installed by an irresponsible plumber, sooner or later they will break down under the strain of daily use. This means going into the walls to make changes in the fittings, which may mean a tearing out of the tiling and flooring, requiring labor and time.

With wise selection, the 9.9 cents of the building dollar allotted for plumbing will buy convenient, permanent and even beautiful plumbing. Builders and contractors urge that owners do not try to economize on plumbing items in building their homes.

A Spanish House of Concrete Tile Construction. Although Not Visible in the Photograph, the Picturesque Joint Marks in the Actual Building Show Through the White Stucco Wash.

Houses of Concrete Tile

A Building Material With Individuality

By MARC N. GOODNOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARCHITECTS and builders often admit the debt they owe to their brothers of an earlier age. But the founders of these professions likewise owe somewhat of a debt to the present generation for having made such good use of the materials handed down to it.

Concurrent with the interesting evolution of architecture can be traced an equally interesting advance by practically every material that enters into the construction of a building—and not only a definite transformation in manufacture and in architectural use, but a similar process of change in public acceptance. For as architecture grows and changes, the stuff of which it is physically molded—wood, clay, cement, metals—also grows and changes. Basically, these things were ages old when Adam first came upon the scene, but for modern purpose they appear in newer form and shape to give value to present-day conceptions of structural strength and architectural form and balance.

Less than a generation ago the concrete block, as it was then known, was simply an article of rather clumsy proportions and contours for inexpensive house foundations or small commercial buildings or such outbuildings as were not considered of sufficient importance to require either design or finish. But, having actually been made anew and known by another name, the hollow concrete tile has now established a well-deserved vogue for itself as a material of a hundred different uses, prominent among which is its structural adaptability to house construction and its charm as a base for unique and pleasing textural effects.

For many years the public regarded concrete as a material to make safe and permanent gigantic dams and bridges, aqueducts and highways, sewers, wharves and industrial buildings. Permanence rather than appearance was the prime consideration. But all the while inventive genius was seeking to find a satisfactory method of constructing concrete dwellings without the use of costly forms. There was also being sought the desirable element of an insulating air-space to insure a cool dwelling in summer and a warm, dry one in winter.

As a result, there has come a new method of building concrete houses, by the use of the modern concrete tile. This concrete hollow brick or tile is particularly adapted to residence construction because of its convenient form and its soft, pleasing texture, due to its pitted and water-marked surface. It may even be set in an irregular way, like skintled brick, and thus form almost any character of texture desired. It lends itself to a large variety of texture treatments and at the same time preserves all the necessary qualities of strength and bonding quality.

The tiles are laid up in the same manner as brick and in fact, resemble brick in general appearance except that they are somewhat larger. Each unit has two large spaces, giving the completed wall an insulation against moisture, heat and cold.

The resulting texture of the plain wall surfaces is therefore of the character of brick, but different enough to be distinctive in its own right. Even the comparatively smooth wall, laid up in regular fashion and simply given a brush coat of white cement, will present an unusual appearance. A more pronounced texture is easily obtained by staggering the tiles or

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It may also be used in forming chases for water, plumbing and other piping, and serves satisfactorily as a material to back up the veneering of a brick or masonry house. Interior walls may be plastered direct upon the tile surface instead of being furred.

In the past, defects in concrete blocks were largely due to the hand tamping methods of "dry" concrete—a mixture of water, sand and cement, in which the water was reduced to a minimum and the whole mass was tamped to mesh the various particles as closely together as possible. But it was found that strength and density in concrete could not be expected from methods that put a premium on dryness in the mixture.

Present methods of manufacture call for what is known as a "plastic" mix in which the entire mass flows or is capable of flowing without excess water. The proportions are known as "approximately 1-2-3," with the sand subjected to a screen test for size of grain.

Not only has the manufacturer of today made a new concrete block, but he has built new qualities of strength, lightness, insulation and appearance into it, with the result that entirely new possibilities are open to home builders in the field of texture. What was once a monotonous, uninteresting surface has become vibrant and sparkling, with an ease of adaptability that surprises one whose estimate of modern concrete tile is based on a knowledge of the old, clumsy cement block.

Mayer, Florence

A Private, Quiet Little "Green" Garden of the Villa Palmieri, Florence, Italy

The 'Secret Gardens' of Italy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Florence, Italy

IN MANY of the old Italian gardens there are to be found inclosed areas which are known by the name of "giardino secreto" or "secret garden." These were usually planted with flowers and simples, and afforded privacy, simplicity and intimacy in the midst of the architectural magnificence of the whole design.

The accompanying photograph shows just such a small enclosed garden in the beautiful grounds of the Villa Palmieri, Florence, so long associated with the name of Boccaccio. It offers a traditional treatment of the flat rectangle of ground, charming both in the flowering season and the winter months. Such a garden affords a fascinating outlook at any season and also offers privacy.

This garden is set in an angle of the building, so that it is protected and sheltered on two sides by house walls. Around the other two sides runs a wall, backed by a high cupped hedge of evergreen, affording shelter, privacy, and year-around verdure.

The wall itself is beautiful in design, with its scalloped line, stone busts being set on the highest points all the way round. In some gardens of this type, pots of flowers, such as trailing geraniums, oleanders, or irises, are substituted. The wall itself is covered in part by an evergreen creeper, yet not so closely as to hide its architectural charm. The ground is laid out in beds with small paths between, the whole bordered by heavy clipped edges of box, in accord with the directions of that old Italian architect, Leo Battista Alberti, and the still earlier Pliny, who recommended the use of box in sheltered places, and its substitution by rosemary in a place so exposed to wind, especially to sea wind, that box could not survive.

The thick, well-designed pattern of box gives the garden a trim, well-furnished appearance even when the beds are empty. In the flowering months of the year the heavy green borders form a lovely setting for the bright-colored flowers, and at all times lend a firm architectural character which gives dignity and order to a little space.

Summer Propogation of Shrubs

A Useful Thing to Know

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are many times when knowledge of how to propagate shrubs will be useful. Not that you should try to compete with the nurseryman, although if you do, you will acquire deep respect for the man who can sell you a big, healthy shrub for a dollar or so.

Shrubs are propagated by layering, budding, grafting and from cuttings. Some can be grown from seeds. There are two kinds of cuttings, soft-wood and hardwood.

The soft woods are the sappy, pulpy growths. Before they harden in the fall. July and the first half of August is the best time for making a soft-wood cutting, but I have had success as early as May, and as late as September. For example, forsythia cuttings can be made in May from the new green growth. Put them in a shallow box, four or five inches high, filled with sand. Keep them well watered, and the box covered with a plate of glass. Another simple and inexpensive method is to plant the cuttings in moist, light loam, and cover them with fruit jars. Strange as it may seem, the air must be kept out.

One can easily propagate cuttings from forsythia, hydrangeas, spirea, climbing roses, barberry and honeysuckle.

A cutting frame is useful and easily made if one wants to propagate quite a number of new shrubs. Dig out a bed about 20 inches deep; put in a layer of rocks for drainage, then a layer of ashes, and on top about six inches of sand. Build a frame of pine boards around the pit, and cover with an ordinary window sash. Some kind of curtain or paper should be provided for shade.

Use a very sharp knife to make the cuttings. Take the new tips of growth at the end of the branches. Experience has taught that cuttings five inches long are best. Make the cut about one-quarter inch below a joint. With the hydrangeas, cut right through a joint. Leave two or three leaves. Put the cutting into the sand to a depth of one inch. Be sure it is moist, and keep it constantly in that condition. During the middle of the day shade is necessary.

In a few weeks, tiny rootlets will grow. At the end of eight weeks, transplant them. This invigorates the root system and causes thousands of minute feeding hairs to grow.

The first winter is the crucial time. Once the ground is frozen about them, it must not be permitted to thaw until the next spring. Heap dirt around them, so all water will run off. Then bank them with leaves or straw. Do not remove this until spring has really come to stay. The following fall transplant the new shrubs to their permanent homes.

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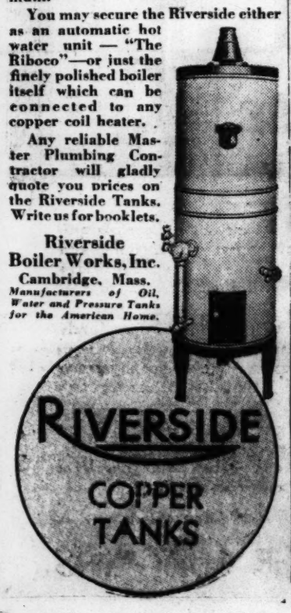

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Tile Stoves Of Switzerland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Zürich, Switzerland

TRAVELERS from the days of Goethe to the present have been interested in the unique tile stoves of Switzerland which are the country's chief contribution to ceramic art. But now, alas, these beautiful examples of the potter's skill are to be found mostly in museums.

Yet it was only a few years ago that many of the older homes were graced, if not warmed, by these stoves in designs that have come down from the fourteenth century. Today the sight of one of them in a museum or ancient castle brings back, more vividly and poignantly, perhaps, than any other external stimulus, the scenes and emotions of a happy childhood in Switzerland.

American as well as European museums have acquired some of these ancient heaters. One purchased a few years ago by the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York was appropriately installed in a reproduction of a magnificent Swiss paneled room. Yet, American visitors regarded it quizzically—somewhat as they might the "freaks" in a circus.

"It's beautiful, but what is it?" Informed what it is, they add: "Why so large, and why so many pictures and such colors?"

Selected for Ornamentation

The complete answer to these questions would involve courses, not only in ceramics, both utilitarian and æsthetic, but in symbolism and sentiment, in beauty and in culture. These stoves were made in a period when art was wedded to handicrafts. In his travels through Switzerland Goethe was amazed by their beauty and stirred by their allegorical symbols and maxims.

The hearth was the primitive focus of both family and tribal life. It was the sign of human settlement, the rendezvous for rest and refreshment after strenuous days. The fireplace was a home of warming and reviving flame. It became not only the symbol and center of the intimate family life, but represented the very source from which radiated the rays of civilization itself.

The simple elevated hearth with stone slabs was the primary form of the stove. Out of this came, at a very early period, two different kinds of heating systems, the fireplace and the oven. In Europe, the South and West—France, the Iberian Peninsula, England and the Netherlands—showed their preference for the fireplace. The Nordic and eastern parts of Europe, particularly the Slavonic and Germanic countries, as well as Switzerland, were the countries where the oven was more customary, although the fireplace might be seen also in some instances. In the cold countries utility was a primary consideration, but in Switzerland especially beauty of form and embellishment made the stoves and ovens veritable works of art.

Used Over Six Centuries

When and where the glazed oven tiles characteristic of Switzerland were used for the first time, it is hardly possible to learn, although they were common in medieval floors in the Romanesque period. Recent discoveries indicate that they were first used for stoves in Switzerland as early as the fourteenth century.

The seventeenth century embraced the most brilliant period of the stoves of Switzerland, which country was enjoying the benefits of its neutrality, while all around it wars raged. The ovens that have come down from that time usually were placed in one corner and were fired from the adjoining room. They consist of a lower, wider projecting part resting on legs, over which a narrower, towerlike superstructure was placed. The rather close corner between the wall and the oven is quite often filled in with an elevated seat, with two or more steps leading to it. It is like a comfortable easy chair, this oven-seat, with a border of semi-round back and arm rests, often of most exquisite architectural design. Sometimes there are such seats on both sides of the oven.

The structures were built and decorated with skill and care lavished on no other household furniture. Not only was the thing itself covered with a plastic ornamentation or colorful illustrations, but even the walls behind and around it were also richly decorated with variegated tiles to match. Even part of the floor, on which the oven rested was treated in the same manner. The pleasing color of wood-paneled rooms and elaborately carved wooden ceilings, and about them the marvelous play of colors of small stained glass windows depicting picturesque coats-of-arms and historical pictures, formed an ensemble of artistic harmony.

Changes in Style

The ovens or stoves of Switzerland have evolved through three stages of development. At first they appeared as purely architectural accomplishments, decorated with plastic structure, usually round, though occasionally quadrangular. The color scheme was, as a rule, monochrome, most of the tiles showing a green glaze. The second phase presented a work of plastic art. The structure and monochrome glazing remained for the most part unchanged, but the tiles received a very strongly impressed relief with a wide variety of ornamentation. In the third stage was adopted the art of painting. The plastic element of its structure and ornamentation receded and the brilliancy of colors gained, culminating in delightful polychromy. The tiles were first painted by an ingenious technique and then baked in a kiln.

Possibly the method was similar to that used in making the enameled faïences, such as those of Luca della Robbia in the fifteenth century in Italy. More probably the technique of this painting corresponded to the so-called "Mezza Majolica" of the Italians, whereby a white timbre was used under a cover of lead-glazing. The well-known Spanish-Moorish tiles and pottery belong to the latter classification. The form and colorful decoration of the Swiss stoves or ovens, however, was not connected or derived from either the French or Spanish-Moorish schools of art.

In structure the cornices, astragals, grooves, corners and edges follow in a well-balanced rhythm. Never does the projecting substructure end with a sharp border or edge, but a rounded profile against which it was comfortable to lean.

The stoves which still exist in Switzerland are carefully preserved, for the most part in castles and museums. Some of the best examples are in the Swiss National Museum in Zurich, where they are suitably placed in the various period paneled rooms. Some are seen in Holland and Germany and in the Palace of Versailles. The accompanying photographs, good as they are, can merely suggest, not wholly reveal, their richness and beauty.

Nyholm & Lincoln

At the left is seen an oak-paneled boudoir in the castle of Jegenstorf, where still stands a fine example of old Swiss tiled stoves

Coals and fuel were supplied from an opening through the wall in the adjoining room, in tiled stoves such as the one above, left, made in Switzerland about 1770. The earlier forms of stoves were of pictorial tiles, often carrying long inscriptions. The example above, dated 1698, is embellished with scenes from Swiss history. The upper part suggests a castle tower.

American Chests of Drawers 1700 to 1830

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE mere name, chest of drawers, is a clear indication that what Americans call also bureau evolved by degrees from the primitive, boxlike chest. Some of the stages of this progression were pointed out in these columns last week. Considering what was stated then, and noticing the development of forms which is traced through the examples that follow here, it is possible to take a fairly comprehensive and rapid view of the changes which took place in this piece of furniture during the years from 1700 to 1830.

Many readers will see, behind this constantly changing series of shapes, the steady improvement in the material well-being of humanity and, through a part of the period, a growing refinement in taste. As typical of the conveniences and luxuries with which people of successive generations surrounded themselves, these are significant human records.

They may point, for those who scrutinize them, to minor as well as important stages of social advance.

Some of these examples might be English, so much alike were the products of the two countries at times. This is particularly true of the fourth, which follows the best English traditions in its proportions and details.

Suggestions of a chest without drawers still hold over in the walnut piece included in the Reifsnyder sale in New York in 1929. It was then dated as of about 1700, the ball feet, engraved lozenge-shaped escutcheons and the drop handles of pear form being details that point to the time named. Also, it has two side-by-side drawers at the top, which may be taken as an indication of early date.

The next item is from Pennsylvania, made of walnut, probably around 1720-30. Here the Queen Anne influence is evident in the cabriole leg. The Dutch foot has been given a three-toed form.

Again, the two upper drawers are on the same level.

Extreme simplicity has a peculiar appeal, as may be seen in this Massachusetts example, of about 1750, and made of birch. Its stumpy cabriole legs and Dutch feet are well shaped. The oval brasses are an anachronism, for such as these appeared in England about 1770.

In contrast to this modest effort comes the choice, small, walnut product of a highly skilled craftsman. This is possibly of 10 years later, say 1760, and represents the nice sense of proportion and balance exercised by trained cabinetmakers. The height is just 34 inches. Quartered pilasters are set in the stiles; the top has ogee beak, or dimpled, corners; the feet are remarkably well proportioned, of the ogee bracket type.

There is quite likely to be a time lag in furniture styles, so a great many articles are found to have been made 20 or 30 years later after the particular type became popular. The claw and ball feet of this mahogany bureau belong to 1750-60, but oval brasses and the swell front show that it must have been made after Heppelwhite's designs had become known.

The serpentine front was a form which offered a pleasing variety from the straight or the single convex curve just noticed. The three curves are usually employed as shown here, the center one being depressed or concave, the projecting or convex curves carrying the drawer pulls.

An example of the persistence of early styles after newer ones are the fashion is seen in the next sketch. According to records of the family which owned this piece for several generations, it was made in 1796. This was at least 20 years later than good judges would otherwise have estimated.

Rhode Island was the source of this mahogany chest of drawers. It is notable because the front curves are the reverse of the usual, concave surfaces being on either side of the central convex. The ogee bracket feet are very good; the pendant sunburst on the center rail is noticeable, as are the wide drawer pulls. The absence of escutcheon is unusual with this sort of handles.

There are differences of opinion among students regarding the place where block-front furniture was first made in America—whether Rhode Island or Connecticut. This piece is credited to Rhode Island, 1760-80. The bracket foot is used on many of the finest examples, flanking knees and pendant sunbursts, also, frequently found on work of this type, but sometimes seen on simpler pieces.

Cherry was used so much by the cabinetmakers of Connecticut that it may be accepted as their favorite wood. This shell block-front piece with claw and ball feet has a surprisingly heavy cornice, in harmony with the heavily moided base. Simple bale drawer pulls are found on the two lower drawers, while above, neat brass knobs are inserted in the shell carving.

Another Connecticut piece of cherry is brought forward by this designer. It will be much used from now on.

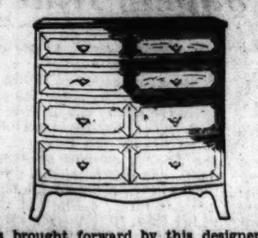
Between 1790 and 1810 is about as close as Heppelwhite and Sheraton chests of drawers can be dated, in probably a few years later than the above. One reason for placing it after the preceding is, the modification of the shell design. Though finely executed, this appears decadent. The pulls on the top drawer disfigure the carving. Ogee bracket feet, which take an extension of the blocking, and gadrooned lower rail are other details.

One occasionally sees in the market desks or chests of drawers of bombé form. Sometimes these are called kettle shaped. This one is believed to have been made in 1760-80, and has added interest because of the lifting handles on the ends.

In contrast to the swell front already mentioned is the concave front, a type that is very rarely seen. Pilasters here are suggested by molding. If the knobs are the original ones, this piece was probably made after 1790, for they suggest Adam influence.

The [illegible] is probably correct that the four knobs, which comes from a drawer of a bureau of Heppelwhite design, are original.

White begin to appear, with the use of satinwood and mahogany for rich inlays. A new and very graceful foot

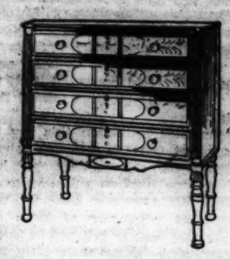


absence of special data. This one has two panels of mahogany and satinwood set off by a line of holly. The brasses are of an earlier type.

Connecticut supplies the next example, with its drawers of three inlaid panels. Bird's-eye maple was widely used as a cheaper substitute for satinwood veneer. Segments of holly in the center panels make this a gay effort. Here again French feet mark Heppelwhite influence.

A characteristic which classes a piece as Sheraton, in American practice, is the pilaster, usually fluted, extended to form a leg. This piece is of the so-called reverse serpentine form, the corners of the top extending over the pilasters.

With the turn of the century came a decline in the refinements of the classic motives that had been fostered by Robert Adam and adopted by Heppelwhite and Sheraton. In this piece, of about 1810, which is of cherry inlaid with mahogany and satinwood, the reeding of the pilasters is crude and the legs are heavier and longer than earlier taste had demanded. Brass knobs take the place of former bail drawer pulls.



The tendency to bulk just mentioned is noticed in the next example, the carving of which is credited to Samuel McIntire, 1800-10. In fact, he may have designed and built it as well. Very little is positively known of his work in these directions, though good reasons are found for believing that he carved furniture if he did not construct it.

Now we come to the last of the passing traces of the Adam simplicity and delicacy, as the massive conceptions of the Empire style come to be accepted as the fashion. By 1820 the generous use of material as here seen was generally preferred to the refinements of 30 years before. Pilasters are large, small drawers are added to the top, opalescent glass knobs in this case replace those of brass. The Sheraton contour remains, but the details are becoming coarse.

A convincing example of the regrettable decadence which followed the appearance of the Empire style is seen in this bureau of about 1830. The clumsy and ill-proportioned pilasters are carved with a hodgepodge of muddled motifs in which the suggestions of acanthus leaves, pineapples, classic capitals are thrown together, terminating in paw feet. The drawer pulls are lion mask and ring, except the upper large drawer, which has no brasses at all.

These 21 sketches show by no means all the shapes which a chest of drawers took between 1700 and 1820, but they do include all the best-known types. High chests of drawers lead us along another trail which must be left for later attention. The present comment may allow the identification of nearly all the American chests of drawers one is likely to meet, although some pieces which are encountered are quite likely to embody characteristics seen in two or more of our drawings.

Patina Restoring

THE more ancient among the antique bronzes and coppers at Field Museum of Natural History are being restored by an electrolytic process which gives them in the course of a few hours a good natural patina which would naturally take years to acquire. The process is used under the supervision of Henry W. Nichols, associate curator of geology, who describes the work in an article in the current issue of Field Museum News, the monthly bulletin for the museum's membership.

"The antique metal objects treated at Field Museum have, when first received, a heavy crust composed of a mixture of soil with the products of corrosion of the bronze. When this is removed by electrolysis the bright surface of the metal is exposed. Any original patina, if not already destroyed by corrosion of the buried bronze, will be removed with the crust. In several years' study of the problem methods have been developed, based on minor modifications of details of the electric treatment, by which the metal surface is left in such a sensitive state that it will acquire naturally in a few hours a patina that it takes years for a normal bronze to take on.

"Replacing lost patina on bronze has long been a problem in museums. Methods of obtaining patina which depend on burying the bronze for a long time in decaying organic matter, such as spent tan bark, are uncertain and often destructive. Methods depending on the use of corrosive gases and liquids form patinas that are not as pleasing in color as might be desired."

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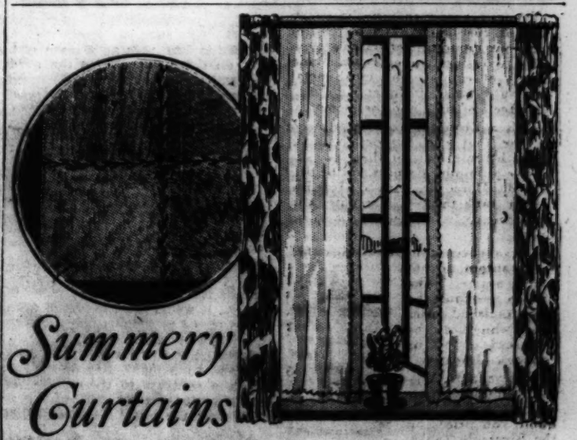

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

In Scotland's Golden Age

A Review by SAMUEL C. CHEW, Bryn Mawr College

A Scottish Man of Feeling: Some Account of Henry Mackenzie and of the Golden Age of Burns and Scott, by Harold William Thompson. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.

HALF a dozen years ago the present reviewer, glancing over the list of Guggenheim fellowships, remarked that one had been awarded to a scholar whose purpose it was to go to Scotland in search of manuscript material dealing with the life and times of Henry Mackenzie; and with a skepticism which anyone who has tried to read the "Man of Feeling" will understand he wondered whether it was wise of the Guggenheim trustees to encourage any such undertaking.

Their choice has been abundantly justified by the event, for Mr. Thompson's two books prove that Mackenzie, even if he did write one of the dullest novels on record, was a most interesting and important personality. We say "two books," for some time ago Mr. Thompson published the first-fruits of his researches, the "Anecdotes and Egotisms" which Mackenzie left in manuscript. Now we have a volume which is not so much a biography as a "Life and Times," with emphasis upon the "Times." Mackenzie remains a somewhat shadowy figure, for Mr. Thompson does not excel in the portraval of character and the method which he has adopted does not remove or lessen this deficiency. But he sets his subject right in the middle of Scotland's "golden age"—and how radiantly golden that age was!

A Delightful Feast

In an arresting paragraph by way of prelude Mr. Thompson summarizes the achievements of the Scottish race during the period covered by Mackenzie's lifetime, between the second Jacobite uprising in 1745 and the Reform Bill of 1832. What a parade of illustrious names and superb accomplishments! Hume and Burns and Scott; Boswell and Lockhart; Raeburn and Adam; Adam Smith and James Hutton and James Watt; and McAdam who rebuilt the roads, and the Black Watch, most famous of regiments and much more. "To discover comparable achievements by so small a nation in so short a time we should need to go back from the age of Mackenzie to the age of Pericles." A large claim (Elizabethan England was a small nation and the Elizabethan age a brief period) but a proud one, and one that whets the appetite for what is to come.

What follows is a delightful feast. Mr. Thompson possesses what is not so common among scholars as one could wish, a sense of style. He is never banal, always individual, in turn of phrase, in use of figure of speech, in the introduction of anecdote. He is thoroughly familiar with the Edinburgh of the eighteenth century, its noisome streets, its tall, dark houses, its environs and associations, and its inhabitants. Reading his pages we seem to live with the scholars and philosophers and divines, the accomplished and cosmopolitan literati who made illustrious the "Athens of the North." Lively without being facetious, solidly erudite without being pedantic, admiring his central figure without advancing extravagant claims for what Mackenzie accomplished, he holds our attention throughout his thick volume. We are willing to follow him even when he pushes through that dreary bog, the history of sentimentalism. He is as well informed about public affairs as about the course of literature and philosophy; and some of his most interesting pages have to do with Mackenzie's connections with the powers who governed Scotland and with the ministry in London that steered Great Britain through the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

Entertaining and Instructive

His design is not a straightforward biography, narrating the events in Mackenzie's life in chronological sequence; but rather a series of studies in various "aspects" of a distinguished career. He begins at a very early moment in the story: at the intellectual awakening of Scotland after the passage of the Act of Union. Then we see young Mackenzie admitted to the society of his elders as a sort of "page" to the historian Hume, and making his first essays in verse composition. Then the sentimental novel and Mackenzie's contributions to it; and his relations with Garrick and the stage; and his once popular essays published in one or another of the literary journals and widely read when gathered into volume form.

The episode of the friendship with Burns (whose genius Mackenzie was practically the first critic to recognize) is the most familiar fact in his career; it is retold here in ample detail. But Burns was not the only genius encouraged by this generous-hearted and enthusiastic man of letters. He discovered Macpherson and had much to do with the subsequent Ossianic controversy. He long preceded Coleridge and Taylor and Carlyle as an admirer and importer of German literature and German ideas. He was among the stoutest admirers of the old ballads of the Border Country. Scott was his protégé; and Mr. Thompson even manages to bring Byron into the story, the youthful Byron who had lived for some time at Aberdeen.

All this and much more is entertainingly and instructively set forth, accompanied by many hitherto unpublished and unknown letters and other documents. These are not always so interesting as is Mr. Thompson's own narrative; but he is not responsible for their style, through which his readers have to push heavily, and the documents are certainly important and illuminating. Full bibliographies and other apparatus are included in appendices, and there are two excellent indices. Altogether Mr. Thompson has triumphantly vindicated the wisdom of his selection as a Guggenheim Fellow; it must not be forgotten that one of the purposes of the Foundation is to promote international friendliness, and certainly Mr. Thompson, with his love of Scotland and understanding of the Scottish temperament, has shown himself to be an ambassador of good will.

Bulwer and His Epoch

Bulwer: a Panorama. Edward and Rosina, 1803-1836, by Michael Sadleir. London: Constable. 16s. net. Boston: Little Brown. $4.

IT WOULD be difficult to imagine a more piquant contrast than that between the subject of Mr. Sadleir's previous most considerable excursion in literary biography and the central figure of the "panorama" of which he has just produced the first installment. There was practically nothing common to Anthony Trollope, the sedate civil servant, and Edward Bulwer, the extravagant man of fashion, except an enormous capacity for the production of fiction; and whereas in Trollope's case fer-

MICHAEL SADLEIR

tility was the result of settled habits of industry, Bulwer was driven to it by financial necessity. Mr. Sadleir proves the versatility of his sympathies by treating these two so different characters with equal insight.

It is not, however, a personal portrait merely on which he is now engaged. His subject is not so much a man as an epoch. And it was an epoch with an interest peculiarly its own. Certainly this first phase of it saw no great literary achievement. In poetry especially it marked a pause. Shelley, Byron and Keats were gone; Tennyson and Browning had not yet arrived. But there was plenty of literary activity, and if it was not of the highest quality it was unique in flavor. There has been nothing quite like it before or since.

For this was the age of the rococo sort of romanticism for which the tremendous example of Byron was in the main responsible, and its effect was most strongly felt among people who were more or less of Byron's own social standing. There was a whole cluster of titled writers and fashionable bohemians. Lady Blessington was editing the "Book of Beauty," and Letitia Landon the "Drawing Room Scrapbook," and they could count on a host of elegant contributors. The Hon. Caroline Norton was pouring out verse, Lord William Lennox and Mrs. Gore were perpetrating prose. Young Mr. Disraeli was fluctuating between satire and sentiment in his preposterous and entertaining early novels. Count D'Orsay, who did not write, lounged about and dropped exquisite epigrams in broken English. It was all rather second rate, but very amusing.

This was the world, delicately vignetted by M. Maurois in his "Disraeli" and now described in detail by Mr. Sadleir, in which Bulwer made his literary beginnings. With the exception of Disraeli, he was by far the most memorable figure in it. No doubt it afforded him much material for "Pelham," the first considerable, and still perhaps the most readable, of his novels. But he was to transcend it almost as far as Disraeli himself. For Bulwer was to cut no mean figure in politics, as well as in literature.

It is doubtful whether his novels are much read nowadays. There are too many of them and they are too long. Mr. Sadleir does not try to force them upon us, but, dealing with them as they come into his narrative, he points out the merits which still preserve them a measure of vitality. Besides the rather sorry story of Bulwer's private life, besides the vivid "panorama" of society, his book contains a sound contribution to literary criticism.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

We Love the Modernists

ED WYNN loves the woods . . . We love the modernists . . . For much the same reason . . . You never know what you're going to meet next . . . Sing something simple . . . Take This Quarter for April, May, June, 1931 . . Although published and edited in Paris, it uses capital letters . . . It even dares print the name of E. E. Cummings in capitals . . . Cummings is probably our favorite modernist, next to Gertrude Stein . . . He contributes three poems to this issue . . . Here's the first, and the clearest:

When rain whom fear
not children but men
speaks (among leaves Easily
through voices womenlike telling

of death love earth dark)

and thousand
thrusts squirms stars
Trees, swift each with its

Own motion deeply deeply to wickedly

comprehend the innocently Doomed
brief all which somewhere is

fragrantly,

arrive

(when

Rain comes:
predicating forever, assuming
the laughter of afterwards—
I spirally understand

What

touching means
or What does a hand
with your hair
in my imagination

Edward W. Titus, the editor of This Quarter, is not stingy . . . You will find here editorials, essays, verse and short stories by Left-Bankers and others who realize that the value of a literary work is enhanced if it is obscure in expression or crude in form . . . But unlike the American Caravan, This Quarter is not given over exclusively to the Perpetual Sophomore . . . Georges Duhamel is at least a junior . . . But his reply to the critics of his book, "America the Menace," is as naïve as the book was . . . Between Duhamel and Cummings you will be surprised to find this, from Humbert Wolfe:

There is also music in silence—
Those three tall women, of whom I have read,
They do not play the harp or the viol,
They let the thread trawl through their fingers
Till one leaning forward sunders it
With scissors that were dipped, I think, in the moon.
Is it nothing that the leopard in the brake
Moves quieter than the rustle of the grasses?
Is it nothing that the shadow of a bird's wing
May hover like a cloud on a cornfield,
A cloud no bigger than a bird's wing?
The roots of the flower in the silent earth,
The unborn child in the womb,
And the unguessed thought in the poet's mind—
These are three marvels, yea, I know none greater—
There is also music in silence.

And, on reaching Page 675, "What," you will exclaim, "is J. B. Priestley doing in this galley?" . . . There he is, sure enough, with something described in the table of contents as a fantasy . . . But on examining this fantasy, you begin to be suspicious . . . For it is entitled, "That Quarter," and it begins, "It was much better than this quarter, in which I am awake" . . . And that, for us, was the most important part of the fantasy.

* * *

Publishers are not unaware of the uses of publicity . . . Thomas L. Stix, of the Book League of America, who is always forcing us to talk about the Book League of America, writes:

"I just saw your note about Martha Keller's and my own letters telling you about 'Mexican Maze.' It's a swell book and I'd be very much interested in seeing your review.

"Our next book, L. A. G. Strong's 'The Garden,' I feel sure will be a very strong summer choice, and one which you will appreciate."

As it happens, we have anticipated Mr. Stix, the Book League and Alfred A. Knopf . . . "The Garden," published in London by Gollancz, was reviewed in these columns Feb. 28 . . . And while we're on the subject of premature reviews, we gave space on Feb. 14 to Ernest Benn's English edition of Edward Thompson's "A Farewell to India" . . . It will be Dutton's Prize Book for July.

Some publishers, as we have pointed out, are just naturally wonderful letter-writers . . . From others it's hard to get as much as a reply to a letter . . . But there's a way, there's a way . . . Read this, from J. B. Orrick of the New York office of the Oxford University Press:

"I was much interested in your remarks about the various libraries of reprints of classics in The Christian Science Monitor for June 6. We were very sorry, however, to see no mention made of the World's Classics, which as you know are authoritatively edited, well printed, neatly bound and cost only 80 cents. I think our list, too, is an extremely interesting one, containing as it does among its many treasures the most complete and authoritative translation in English of Tolstoy, a growing collection of Trollope and Jane Austen, and many other unusual titles.

"Perhaps your not mentioning us was due to the fact that you have not lately received copies of the World's Classics for review. I should like to remind you that we do not give away review copies except on request, but we are always glad to know when editors are interested in particular titles. I am sending you four of the most recent books added to the series and hope you will find that you will want to mention some of them."

Of course it isn't as if we'd never mentioned the World's Classics . . . We have, frequently . . . It just happened that on June 6 we were mentioning another series . . . But we've no objection to mentioning that Mr. Orrick has sent us Darwin's "Voyage of a Naturalist," Coleridge's "Lectures on Shakespeare," Lord Houghton's "Life of John Keats" and Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" . . . Nor had we waited until now to read Virginia Woolf's Introduction to the "Sentimental Journey" in this edition.

* * *

Last week we remarked that Viking had discovered a decided trend in public taste toward the shorter novel; and, in the innocent hope of adding a popular touch to a literary page, submitted this puzzle: What New York house publishes short novels? . . . Puzzle contests have no terrors for Harriette Ashbrook of Coward-McCann, who writes:

"The question in the red-ringed paragraph is doubtless meant as an unanswerable conundrum. But right there I'm fooling you, for there is at least one publishing house that is bringing out short novels—Coward-McCann. Do you remember 'The Trader's Wife,' by Jean Kenyon Mackenzie last year? Unless my memory is poor you were one of the critics who found it a fine and beautiful piece of work, despite its lack of bulk.

"This year, probably in September, we're bringing out another short novel, 'Into What Port,' by Agnes Rothery, which we feel has much of the same quality which distinguished 'The Trader's Wife.' And unless I'm very much mistaken, Scribner's is planning several short novels as the result of the recent contest in Scribner's magazine, but I wouldn't swear to this.

"Coward-McCann feels that there is a very definite place for the short novel, but it has to be selected with extreme care, for it must make up in quality what it lacks in length. I think you'll find 'Into What Port' comes up to these requirements."

We'll hope so.

The Secret of Stresemann

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Stresemann, by Antonina Vallentin-Luchaire. Translated by Eric Sutton. London: Constable. 18s. New York: Richard R. Smith. $5.

RIGHT at the beginning of this book about Stresemann by his helper and confidante, the secret of the statesman is revealed: "Marked and characteristic optimism" —that phrase explains the man who, when the situation of Germany seemed hopeless, determined to restore his country to stability and self-respect." Gustav Stresemann came into the world as an optimist, just as others are born poets or painters. He believed just as naturally as he breathed; his affirmation of life, his faith in life, beat in the very rhythm of his blood. His optimism conditioned his whole manner of thought and feeling. The world presented itself to him as a unique progress toward the good.

The author insists on this key to the greatest German statesman since Bismarck, but she declares that his idealism was based on a firm sense of reality. His romantic bias did not prevent his recognition of facts. In the pre-war days he believed in force. He supported the naval program because he assumed that Germany's commercial progress would arouse the envy of other nations and only a strong fleet could avert an attack. Like practically all Germans, he was convinced that victory was certain and his country's downfall found him utterly unprepared. It was not easy for him to break with the past, but when he did the break was complete. A policy of force belonged to a vanished world.

Curious Revelations

"In an age such as this, an age of political and commercial interrelations, could a state pursue a policy that was only realizable at the cost of another state? And could such a policy be, in the long run, successful?" There must be a new conception, an attempt at coöperation. Yet there were dark days ahead; and in this book there are curious revelations which have certainly not been given elsewhere.

Stresemann saw a reconciliation with France as a necessity, and the story of the making of the Locarno Treaty is particularly interesting. The part played by Lord D'Abernon is admirably brought out, and the figures of Briand and Austin Chamberlain are vividly put upon the canvas. It was Briand who, taking up the work begun by Herriot, become a remarkable partner to Stresemann. "A new epoch must begin with Locarno, or else it will have been merely an empty gesture," said Briand; and, in fact, with Locarno the war constellation was dissolved, and Germany was admitted into the concert of the Powers.

On the German side, one man, and one man only, achieved this pact which changed the whole history of Europe—Stresemann. Yet when he returned to his own country he was accused of high treason. He was dubbed a traitor in surrendering, of his own free will, Alsace-Lorraine to France. He had to enter his native city by devious ways and under police protection.

The Conversation at Thoiry

Only gradually was his policy understood. Himself he was disappointed at the non-fruition of the famous conversation of Thoiry. Perhaps no other chapter in the book will be read so eagerly. There has always been a mystery about this meeting of Stresemann and Briand in a little inn of an obscure village. The two Ministers were like schoolboys in their escape from the journalists. They told stories to each other throughout their meal and laughed uproariously. But finally they settled down to business.

The future of their two countries, they agreed, depended on speedy reconstruction. France was in a bad economic condition, and Germany was occupied by foreign troops. Alas! the support of the franc by the sale of German railway bonds was not realized then, because of the state of the American money market; and leading financiers asserted that the mobilization of bonds in favor of France was not to be thought of until that country had ratified its debt settlement. Stresemann was disappointed at Briand's silence and at the long delay. He could not understand this waiting attitude, this passive calm, and he began to doubt Briand. But at last, at The Hague, the evacuation of Rhineland was decided on, and Stresemann's work was done.

Japan, Real and Romantic

Realism in Romantic Japan, by Miriam Beard. London: Cape. 18s.

MIRIAM BEARD, in writing this book, has been handicapped by her lack of knowledge of Japanese. She has, therefore, been forced to rely to a great extent upon the English editions of Japanese papers, and this restriction upon the intimacy of her contact with Japanese life has rather diminished the value of her book. Nevertheless, within these limitations, "Realism in Romantic Japan" is a full, interesting, conscientious and stimulating account of multitudinous aspects of Japanese life, dealing with the changing position of women, the cinema, the theater, the cities, the philosophy, the peasants, the politicians and the social organization of Japan, as well as with many other topics.

To Miss Beard, Tokyo, with its strange juxtaposition of the ancient and the modern, is a picture of the whole country in miniature. This city, with its population of 2,000,000 today, looks forward to annexing Yokohama and challenging London and New York as the largest cities in the world. With its factories smiled upon by the beauty of Fujiyama, and its Ginza, where magnificent automobiles pass rickshaws and oxcarts, it vividly presents that conflict between the romantic traditions of feudal Japan and the encroaching Western mechanization which is taking place all over the land.

Miss Beard gives an interesting account of the increasingly important rôle which women are beginning to play in Japanese life. They exercise a dominant influence on the tone of the press and, in response to their taste, love stories are in process of taking the place on the stage hitherto occupied by the war-loyalty motif. Japanese women, like their Western sisters, have firmly entrenched themselves in offices and factories. Some have achieved considerable distinction. Nevertheless, in some directions, particularly in education, the lot of the Japanese woman still needs improvement. Out of 70 Government institutions of higher learning in Japan, only four admit women, and only one Imperial university admits them to degrees.

But whatever qualification one has to make about the position of women, the position of children in Japan is to be regarded with envying admiration. Japan is a veritable promised land to the enterprising baby. The house walls are of paper, through which the tiniest fist can be pushed with ease; and the chairs and tables are very low, excellently designed for the smallest children to knock things off them without effort.

China and Spain in Novels

The Good Earth, by Pearl S. Buck. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net. New York: John Day. $2.50.

Maria Fernanda, by Huberto Peres de la Ossa. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. 7s. 6d. net.

WHEN reviewers come across a good novel by a new writer, they not infrequently wind up their appreciative remarks with an assurance that the next work from the same pen will be awaited with genuine interest. One feels inclined to reverse but strengthen the compliment in the case of "The Good Earth" by informing Mrs. Buck that at least one reader will await her next novel (if she rashly insists on writing it) with positive trepidation. For of its own kind "The Good Earth" is so good, and its own kind so strong and humane, that it seems hardly possible to better it.

Unless Mrs. Buck has bigger fish to fry in the course of her life in China she will continue to write novels as inevitably as her present hero Wang Lung continued to till and harvest his sacred northern soil. But she has already produced a fine piece of work, a steady and equable monument to her understanding of Chinese life and the human scene. It dwarfs the little studies of life in London Paris or New York. It has the same wide sweep as Bennett's "Old Wives' Tale," but at the same time a less melancholy acceptance of the human lot.

There is any amount of incident and color in Wang Lung's story. He begins poor; he ends rich. Early in his career drought snatches from him and his wife and children the support of his cherished fields; he goes south for bread to a city of Kiangsu. There opulence and penury dwell side by side, but when the city falls to the revolutionaries Wang Lung takes his share of the loot home to redeem his fields and add to them. In time he becomes master of the abandoned mansion from which he had once bought his first wife as a slave girl, but even there he ends as the aged peasant, happily failing to understand his sons' plans for selling the good earth to which he always had trusted.

"Maria Fernanda," a smothly rendered translation of a novel by one who has been described as "the most significant force among the younger Spanish novelists," is a study in a different and more circumscribed convention. The characters are of modern Spain, with a rich and even aristocratic background for the most part. They are sharply drawn and have a hard, clear stamp of actuality, but the tale itself is thin to the point of poverty; it would seem to be the work of one who has written many novels and will write many more.

Maria herself is a creature of delicacy and refinement. Her delicacy is in sharp contrast to the natures of the colder or coarser sort who surround her; the social scene is slightly reminiscent of Anatole France on the higher reaches of French society, but with most of the irony left out.

Flying: An Epitome and a Forecast, by Claude Graham-White. (London: Chatto & Windus. 12s. 6d. net.) essays to review the whole epic story of flying, and the result is a notable contribution to the literature of the air. So clear are the author's landmarks that, whilst one accompanies him on his odyssey into the empyrean with a sense that the journey is actual, the home airdrome seems always just beneath one's wing-tips. Himself a pioneer and a pilot of unique attainments, Mr. Graham-White effaces himself for the sake of his subject. The result is a clear-cut cameo.

The House of Hall, publishers, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is preparing an anthology of New England poetry.

Near East Impressions

The Spring Journey, by Alan Pryce-Jones. London: Cobden Sanderson. 10s. 6d. net.

THE publishers of this book, which describes a yet incompletely sophisticated young man's grand tour of the Near East, suggest that it may become the "Eothen" of our day. It would be interesting to know their reason for this belief. "Eothen" is a great book, a book which has heart and a superb assurance; whereas the recurring characteristic of "The Spring Journey" is an intellectual fidgetiness. The publishers may tell us that herein precisely is the difference between our age and Kinglake's; but even if this is so, it does not bring Mr. Pryce-Jones's book into a parallel with the other.

One notable difference between the two writers is that if Kinglake set forth on his travels in the Near East with the motive of "finding himself" at the end of his journey, he refrained, as Mr. Pryce-Jones does not, from mentioning the fact at length. Kinglake, even by the most diffident of hints, did not appear to regard himself as being very important to the reader. Again the difference between our age and Kinglake's. He, of course, had an easier, more obvious task. The fantasy and romance of the East were still unadulterated. The East still ruled the East, whereas the modern traveler finds a change of rulers. The terrible Turk has given place to the terrible tourist agencies, the raid has become the Mediterranean cruise.

The local color has changed hands and the fantastic, picturesque people are not the Arabs, the Syrians, the Egyptians and the Jews, but the tourists who come to look at them and succeed only in seeing one another.

The Holy Land

This must be the most obvious change to the modern traveler and one which the modern writer, depressed by the number of books which have already been written about the scenes he has taken for his subject, immediately jumps at. Mrs. Schlumberger and her court are sights more insistent than the muezzin crying from his tower of darkness. Yet is she so significant, so important? How much more is she than a bizarre obtrusion, a yawn in meditation? Mr. Pryce-Jones, who knows he is intelligent, can relapse into a becoming simplicity, and he could have dropped Mrs. Schlumberger to the immense advantage of his book.

Bent on studying his own responses to all kinds and conditions of places, the egoist has no desire to dispossess himself and to soak himself in the habits of another people; and as we follow Mr. Pryce-Jones through Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Greece, we see him quite obviously in search of his own attitude. Sometimes this is charming to watch, often rather tedious, frequently stimulating. In the chapters on the Holy Land, for example, he is extremely interesting. Those who have hesitated about going to Palestine, reading the vulgarities which tourism and the jarring sects have committed between them, or thinking to have formulated from a distance a final point of view about the scene, should read Mr. Pryce-Jones on the subject. This visit to Jerusalem was an experience which got behind his guard. The sophistication which he had sedulously woven about himself was torn like a veil. How grateful one is for genuine feeling in a narrative, to whatever intellectual heights it may attain in other directions.

Palmyra

Palmyra was another place which touched him to the quick. It lies beyond Damascus, where in the grim spring cold the plain "broke into low ridges like th ribs that come into a pool when a boat is launched." It was a place, he notes, that one accepts quietly:

"I do not think it has much in common with the physical world, not at least with the beautiful world; but the shadows have invested it with a more real beauty, like the beauty which we touch when we relax our minds and lay ourselves open to the black and white which dozes just under the surface"—a place whose ruins required no sunset glut of sadness and which, under the rushing desert moon, was near, strange and wakeful, as no other place he had seen.

One reads on, slowly habituated to his tone, and there is little by little assembled, dissolved and reassembled a cool, gray, detailed survey of these well-worn lands, something at once personal, sensitive and authoritative; and we part company with him at last in Athens with a regret we did not expect to feel when we began with him in Egypt. If he is to be read at all, he must be read with patience.

V. S. P.

Why He Was Napoleon

A Review by REX MILLER

The Rise of General Bonaparte, by Spenser Wilkinson. New York: Oxford. $4.25.

WHENCE came that quality of military genius which raised a young subaltern in the Revolutionary army to the command of Europe? We usually think of Napoleon's successes in the field as arisingly suddenly, from the inspiration of the moment, from an almost infallible impulse to prompt and decisive action, an impulse which came as a flash of light from a vague somewhere. We think of Napoleon as—Napoleon, a genius without predecessors, without heirs.

But genius in this case, as in most others, had its forerunners, and was, at least in part, the result of long study and hard preparatory work. Professor Wilkinson leads us through this formative period in the life of a meteor, with a breadth and depth of knowledge which reveals the very elements of its composition. By the time we have finished reading, we are almost ready to accept the remarkable declaration which Bonaparte made at St. Helena, "I have fought 60 battles and I have learned nothing which I did not know at the beginning."

The men to whom Bonaparte owed most—he did not even himself realize how much—were Bourcet, whom Professor Wilkinson calls "the last great staff officer of the old army"; Guibert, author of the "Essai Général de Tactique," and the Chevalier du Teil, brother of Bonaparte's commandant at the artillery school at Auxonne, the best in Europe in that day.

To his study of these master technicians, Bonaparte added the ability to apply their teachings. He used the doctrine of du Teil in planning the defense of the ports of Corsica, and by working out the defense of Ajaccio prepared himself to be the captor of Toulon. Line of duty brought him into close association with du Teil himself, and when the young Corsican wrote "Le Souper de Beaucaire," he filled it with the doctrines of the Chevalier.

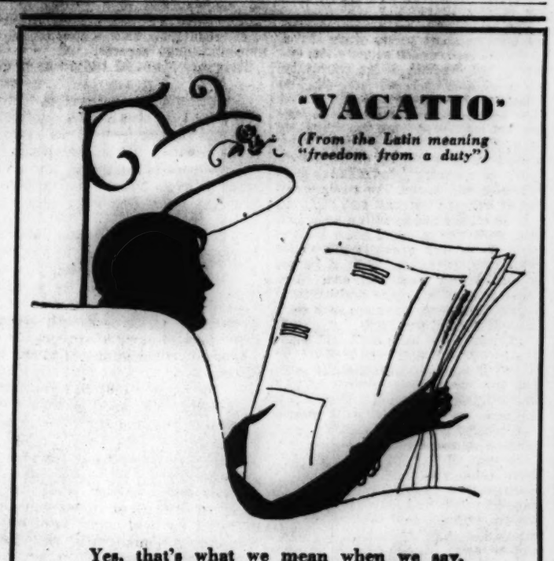
Having earned the command of the artillery of the Army of Italy, Bonaparte proceeded by applying the teachings of Bourcet and Guibert to clear the route from the Rhone to the Apennines. He even found some of the operations worked out for him in advance in Bourcet's "Principles of Mountain Warfare." And he was greatly aided by his careful study of the campaign of Maillebois in 1745, as narrated in the history by Pezay.

In the very first battle delivered by Bonaparte as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy, that of Montenotte, the general revealed the outstanding characteristics of many of his later operations. Of its importance, Professor Wilkinson writes:

"Throughout his career Napoleon's favorite type of battle consisted of an attack on the enemy's front, during which he would bring up from a distant point a turning column against the enemy's flank or rear, the unexpected appearance of which compelled the enemy to take troops from his front to resist the flank attack, thereby weakening some point in his front against which Napoleon would then hurl his decisive attack. The turning column was usually directed against that one of the enemy's flanks behind which lay his line of retreat. This is the plan of the battles of Castiglione, of Marengo, of Bautzen. It is also the plan of Ligny, where however the turning column, that of d'Erlon, failed to reach the battlefield. It was by a similar plan on the part of the allies that Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo by the arrival of Blücher behind his right flank. The germ of all these battle is to be found at Montenotte."

The rise of General Bonaparte was expedited not only by his thorough technical mastery of war and his knowledge of men, but by his ability to report his own accomplishments. His dispatches to the Directory from Italy make thrilling reading even in these days, when the writing of telegrams, newspaper headlines and advertisements has developed terseness and directness of style to such a high degree. This ability was to be especially useful to Napoleon a year or two later, for how else could the disasters of the Egyptian expedition have been so successfully concealed from Frenchmen whose idol he had become?

Little Brown has ordered an eighth printing of William Henry Chamberlin's "Soviet Russia," published in April, 1930.



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THE HOME FORUM

Blades of Grass

THE break of dawn is the lawn mower's elysian hour. When dew lay heavy on the grass and cool mists hovered over the earth, I arose and staggered with sleepy steps to the shed doors. I fumbled the padlock and dragged out the eager machine. After a few drops from the oil can, I gripped the smooth handles and was off, staging an abrupt maneuver about the grape arbor, clattering over the short grass, which is always covered by a carpet of needles from the old pine, and whirled upon the open vistas of the great lawn. Here my sleepy mood was dispelled by the thrill of that long pilgrimage from the old pine, down through the orchard to the gate.

My stride lengthened and the machine whirled a vigorous and incisive anticipation of mighty conquests to be made e'er the sun reached his zenith. The cool grass flew right and lift over my boots, clinging in sticky tenacity to every stationary portion of the mower. The first long trek was along the drive, in an open region where no pine needles or twigs from the locusts clutter the ground. It was a straightaway course, and every fiber of man and machine leaped to make it a record dash. On we went through the forest of emerald blades, dashing a devastating way between colonies of nodding dandelions, through towering clumps of witch grass and blossoming stalks of clover. And, reaching the white fence along the highway, I halted to draw in deep breaths of the morning air which ocean and bay had wafted in over the sleeping earth. It was a triumphant beginning, a straight, even swath in a field of tender green to shame the shores of Erin. Here was proof of what might be done before night, a halcyon and soothing revelation—the mower cut, with keen precision, a smooth and perfect path. Even after a gloomy exile of idleness through the winter months, withstanding the marauding visits of fog and frost, the mechanism remained true to its first summer's record and performed with story-book heroism.

There would be no puzzled tinkering with wrench and screwdriver over those four troublesome screws which raise and lower the under blade. It always spelled futility, if I sought to match my puerile wits against those things of steel in an effort to adjust that troublesome undergirding. How well I recall my first encounter: innocently I began with printed instructions before me, and soon tool house and back yard were littered with the débris of my febrile experiment. That piteous day ended with a journey to the town tinker, who drawled the balm of his Cape Cod philosophy over my wounded pride. Mechanic since then I have never vaunted to be. But here was the auspicious beginning of a new era—a day of untroubled conquest. We wheeled and returned; another triumphal march on and through the dewy grass! The great straightaway was done, all before breakfast. There was time now for a siesta under the locusts. The clamorous birds pleaded for their allotted share in the morning's choicest moments. Their cheery protestations sounded over the mower's insistent "click, click."

As I sank down on the bank below the grove, I saw the catbird preening his gray frock tail coat on a stump by the woodpile. His temperamental notes were hurled into the quiet air, first wild, then tender. Out of the wood lot on the hill, where bobwhite and whippoorwill had been calling with the first streaks of dawn, there now came the plaintive, intermittent call of the phœbe and the drumming of a gray woodpecker. A stormy confusion came from the grackles and redwings in the swamp. Robins were scolding boldly at a jay under the arbor by the garden. A yellow warbler flashed across from the tender green boughs of an oak, out over the newly cut lawn to the apple orchard. Here its tremulous whistling mingled with the rapturous concert of an impassioned oriole who sat at the peak of an apple tree, hurling his golden message to the world.

The sun had dispelled the vapor of night, the warm rays vanquished the last remnant of the cool dawn, and a blue heaven smiled on the June splendor of the ocean vegetation. The air was fragrant with iris and clover. The delicate perfume of a clump of late wistaria, from under the eaves of the house, was wafted to me. The red poppies, and the blue of columbine, lay interspersed among the many-colored iris in the flower garden. Suddenly the aroma of breakfast bacon startled me from revery. I went into the old kitchen. I demanded energy that day to keep pace with my boisterous lawn mower!

Soon the cruise began again; up and down, round about I went, plowing channels in the green. There is always a mathematical problem as to how to attack the orchard. Sometimes the best strategy is squares and rectangles, or often a hexagon or more intricate scheme of operation. That day I fairly swept away whole areas of baffling grass by my boldly original cavortings under the apples. Now and then there was a scraping protest, and I would halt to snatch out some obtruding twig or some withered apple of last November. Then off again we would scamper, the "click-click" sounding cheerily, summoning my lagging spirits to the crusade!

By ten o'clock the jagged sectors about the althaeas and lilacs had been done; so there remained but one continent, the sweep between the orchard and flower gardens. The climax was upon me. The mower leaped, a new intonation in its omnivorous clicking; on we plunged, frightening the contemplative grackles from their posts beside the columbine. "Away!" called the blades. "On to the margin of the garden hill! Take hold! Speed on! We must be done by noon!"

And we were. What satisfaction it was to contemplate the sweet-smelling, smooth reaches of the lawn as the crystal sky smiled down. The lawn in early morning typifies the earth at its best—the joy of work, the sense of skilful mastery over a complex cooperator and the realization of an artistic cooperation in beautifying nature—all done with blades of steel and grass! R. M. B.

Alma Mater

Know you her secret none can utter?
Hers of the Book, the tripled Crown?
Still on the spire the pigeons flutter,
Still by the gateway flits the gown;
Still on the street, from corbel and gutter,
Faces of stone look down.

Faces of stone, and stonier faces—
Some from library windows wan
Forth on her gardens, her green spaces,
Peer and turn to their books anon.
Hence, my Muse, from the green oases
Gather the tent, begone!

Nay, should she by the pavement linger
Under the rooms where once she played,
Who from the feast would rise to fling her
One poor sou for her serenade?
One short laugh for the antic finger
Thrumming a lute-string frayed?

Once, my dear—but the world was young then—
Magdalen elms and Trinity limes—
Lissom the blades and the backs that swung them,
Eight good men in the good old times—
Careless we, and the chorus flung then
Under St. Mary's chimes!

Reins lay loose and the ways led random—
Christ Church meadow and Iffley track,
"Idleness horrid and dog-cart" (tandem),
Aylesbury grind and Bicester pack—
Pleasant our lines, and faith! we scanned 'em;
Having that artless knack.

Come, old limmer, the times grow colder;
Leaves of the creeper redden and fall.
Was it a hand then clapped my shoulder?—
Only the wind by the chapel wall!
Dead leaves drift on the lute.—So fold her
Under the faded shawl.

Never we wince, though none deplore us,
We who go reaping that we sowed;
Cities at cockcrow wake before us—
Hey, for the lilt of the London road!
One look back, and a rousing chorus!
Never a palinode!

Still on her spire the pigeons hover;
Still by her gateway haunts the gown.
Ah, but her secret? You, young lover,
Drumming her old ones forth from town,
Know you the secret none discover?
Tell it—when you go down.

Yet if at length you seek her, prove her,
Learn to her whispers never so shrill;
Yet if at last not less her lover
You in your hardness leave the Hill,
Down from her towers a ray shall hover—
Touch you, a passer-by.

—ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH, in "The Vigil of Venus."

Copyright: Victoria and Albert Museum, London

The Sonnet: From a Painting by William Mulready

TOWARD the end of the eighteenth century John Grant, the historic painter, was passing through the streets of London in the vicinity of Soho, when his attention was caught by a group of admiring urchins gathered around a small boy who was amusing himself by chalking letters on the wall in imitation of the advertisements of the day, and holding forth at the same time on the proper treatment of lettering. There was something about the amateur sage that the artist was pleased to find in him, finally engaging the youngster for his studio. Because of the [illegible] Dyer, the boy's mother from Ireland, found his way into the atmosphere of art.

When little more than a baby, he began his artistic career by tracing pictures while making a copy in chalk on the boards of the fence near his home at the intersection of St. Pauls Cathedral. As time went on he was always either drawing or reading, his time for the latter being generously given by a kindly stationer in Covent Garden, who lent him books at his pleasure on his way home from school and gave him prints to color.

At the age of twelve he began to draw faces from nature; he would haunt the stage door used by John Kemble, in order to get a closer view of the actor for drawings he was making of his character parts. He picked up most of his early ideas on art from old books and prints, and was given the opportunity of studying in the studio of Banks, the sculptor. When only eighteen he exhibited three pictures at the Royal Academy, of which he became a full member in 1815.

Mulready's early work is chiefly characterized by the extreme finish of his figure pictures, pointing to the fact that he gave much thoughtful attention to the Dutch School. Later, however, he broke away from the Dutch traditions, ceased to try to rival his contemporary, David Wilkie, and gradually evolved a manner peculiar to himself in which a strong vein of humor is noticeable in his studies of boy life and village incidents.

Mulready's art was ever progressive. It is characteristic of the man that, when over seventy-five, he set himself the task of making rapid pen-and-ink studies of heads and hands, for, said he, "I had lost something of my power in that way, but I have got it up again. It won't do to let these things go."

In his little masterpiece, "The Sonnet," which was painted in 1839, the artist adopted a more brilliant palette, the color being laid on swiftly and surely. The extreme care and conscientious work that he ever put into his pictures is apparent, even the smallest details—the pebbles, the book, the boy's shoes—being given separate and special attention. This picture was selected as one of the treasures of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, to be isolated under a scheme by which a week's special prominence is given to some particular object. The design is superb, giving a sense of perfect balance; the use of a white background brings the figures into strong prominence; while every object is so treated as to lead the eye to the centre of interest—the beautifully drawn head of the girl reader. The fine color is laid on so thinly that, in many places, the preliminary pencil work is clearly discernible.

Although it has been said that Mulready abandoned humor for sentiment in "The Sonnet," it is not altogether true, for the spectator finds himself smiling at the eager anticipation of praise so clearly depicted in the whole attitude of the poet, as he turns his bent head toward his absorbed and quite obviously sympathetic companion.

„Was für eine Last?"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

WENN wir uns mit Jeremias Schriften befassen, staunen wir über die scheinbare Riesenaufgabe, vor die sich dieser treue Prophet gestellt sah. Wir lesen, daß nicht nur die Kinder Israel im allgemeinen, sondern auch ihre Priester und Propheten in beträchtlicher Zahl vom göttlichen Pfade abgefallen waren. Dem menschlichen Sinn erschienen die Zeiten fast unerträglich; aber die Menschen erkannten nicht, daß sie selber die Zustände hervorgerufen hatten. Indem sie sich daher nach allen anderen umsahen und den falschen Propheten folgten, schrieben sie ihre Verfehlungen Gott zu.

Diese Menschen waren dadurch, daß sie Gott und seine ihnen erteilte Gabe vergessen hatten, so tief gefallen, daß der Prophet sie mit Menschen vergleicht, die an Träume glaubten, die sie ängstlich zu ihrer Erbauung hegten, bis alle, die davon abhingen, schließlich in Irrtum verstrickt waren. Als inmitten dieser Mißstände der Prophet ausruft: „Welches ist die Last des Herrn?" vernimmt die Stimme Gottes so laut, daß alle hören konnten: „Was für eine Last?" (engl. Bibel). „Und nennt's nicht mehr Last des Herrn"; denn einem jeglichen wird sein eigenes Wort eine Last sein".

Heute suchen falsche Propheten wie vor alters die Menschen zu verführen und ihren Frieden und ihr geordnetes Leben zu stören. Sie wollen Schrecken, Furcht vor schlechtem Geschäftsgang, vor Verkürzung der menschlichen Versorgung, vor Krankheit—fast unsagbare Besorgnisse—hervorrufen. Diese Unheil verkündenden Propheten wollen sagen: Es ist uns in letzter Zeit gut gegangen, nun muß ein Umschlag kommen, und wir müssen auf schlechte Zeiten gefaßt sein. Ungestört inmitten dieser lärmenden irrigen Annahmen gibt es jedoch Männer und Frauen, die im Verständnis des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe solchen Halt haben, daß sie mit dem Psalmisten sagen können und auch sagen: „Der Herr ist mein Hirte; mir wird nichts mangeln". „Ich will sagen von dem Herrn: Meine Zuversicht und mein Burg, mein Gott, auf den ich hoffe" (engl. Bibel).

Sicher erleuchtete die Vision Jeremias das Bewußtsein der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy; denn durch die in den vielen Schriften dieser heutigen Prophetin und besonders in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" enthaltenen Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft kann heute jedes Bedürfnis der Menschen befriedigt und Vertrauen wiederhergestellt werden. Sie stellt darin die tücksischen Ansprüche des Irrtums bloß und lehrt uns verstehen, was der Mensch ist, und wie das Verständnis des durch Christus Jesus bekundeten Gesetzes der göttlichen Liebe ihn beschützt. Mrs. Eddy erklärt auf Seite 470 und 471 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Die Beziehungen von Gott und Mensch, von dem göttlichen Prinzip und der Idee, sind in der Wissenschaft unzerstörbar; und die Wissenschaft kennt weder Abfall von der Harmonie noch Rückkehr zur Harmonie, sondern sie vertritt die Ansicht, daß die göttliche Ordnung oder das geistige Gesetz, demzufolge Gott und alles, was Er schafft, vollkommen und ewig ist, in seiner ewigen Geschichte unverändert geblieben ist".

Diese Behauptung verstehen und annehmen, heißt die Axt an die Wurzel alles dessen legen, was sich dem Gesetz Gottes widersetzt, und die Unwahrheit, die Nichtsheit alles auf das Materielle gegründeten Denkens bloßstellen. Materialität ist die Wurzel aller Furcht; „wer sich aber fürchtet, der ist nicht völlig in der Liebe", d.h. der furchtsame Mensch ist nicht der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffene Mensch. Er ist nur die irrige Vorstellung von einem vom sogenannten sterblichen Gemüt regierten Menschen. Dieses vermeintliche Gemüt ruft der menschlichen Annahme nach aus: „Welches ist die Last des Herrn?", und es soll dem göttlichen Gesetz gemäß in seine Nichtsheit zurückverwiesen werden.

Gott legt Seinen Kindern keine Last auf; denn Seine vollkommene Schöpfung ist jetzt „sehr gut" und wird es immer sein. Es weissage daher niemand: „Welches ist die Last des Herrn"; vielmehr sollten alle in ihren Angelegenheiten Wohlstand und Eintracht dadurch suchen und finden, daß sie dem Gebot gehorchen: „Trachtet nach dem Reich Gottes, so wird euch das alles zufallen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A Lyric Day

As I went up by Bramble Burn
The bubbling brook at every turn
Made merry bickering;
Descried through leaning rush and fern
It seemed a living thing.

A vireo in the barberries
Ran rippling through melodious glees;
An orange oriole
Tossed down from silvery birchen trees
The secret of its soul.

Across his tiny violin
A cricket drew a reed-note thin
With his responsive bow;
A 'cello-playing frog joined in
From out the marsh below.

A parson blackbird had his say,
A wren-choir raised a tender lay,
A catbird called, "Amen!"
O it was such a lyric day
I'd love to go again!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

They Came in Barges to Matocton

Colonel Musgrave threw back his shoulders, and drew a deep breath. Subsequently, with a fine air of unconcern, he inspected the view from the porch, which was, in fact, quite worthy of his attention. Interesting things have happened at Matocton—many events that have been preserved in the local mythology, not always to the credit of the old Musgraves, and a few which have slipped into a modest niche in history. It was, perhaps, on these that Colonel Musgrave pondered so intently.

Once the farthingaled and red-heeled gentry came in sluggish barges to Matocton, and the broad river on which the estate faces was thick with bellying sails; since the days of railroads, one approaches the mansion through the maple-grove in the rear, and enters ignominiously by the back-door.

The house stands on a considerable elevation. The main portion, with its hipped roof and mullioned windows, is very old, but the two wings that stretch to the east and west are comparatively modern, and date back little over a century. Time has mellowed them into harmony with the major part of the house, and the kindly Virginia creeper has done its utmost to conceal the fact that they are constructed of plebeian bricks which were baked in this country; but Matocton was Matocton long before these wings were built, and a mere affair of yesterday, such as the Revolution, antedates them. They were not standing when Tarleton paid his famous visit to Matocton.

In the main hall, you may still see the stairs up which he rode on horseback, and the slashes which his saber hacked on the hand-rail.

To the front of the mansion lies a close-shaven lawn, dotted with sundry oaks and maples; and thence, the formal gardens descend in six broad terraces. There is, when summer reigns, no lovelier spot than this bright medley of squares and stars and triangles and circles—all Euclid in flowerage—which glow with multitudinous colors where the sun strikes. You will find no new flowers at Matocton, though. Here are verbenas, poppies, lavender and marigolds, sweet-william, hollyhocks and columbine, phlox, and larkspur, and meadowsweet, and heart's ease, just as they were when Thomasine Musgrave, Matocton's first chatelaine, was wont to tend them; and of all floral parvenus the gardens are innocent. Box-hedges mark the walkways.

The sevent. terrace was, until lately, uncultivated, the trees having been cleared away to afford pasturage. It is now closely planted with beeches, none of great size, and extends to a tangled thicket of field-pines and cedar and sassafras and blackberry bushes, which again masks a drop of some ten feet to the river.

The beach here is narrow; at high tide, it is rarely more than fifteen feet in breadth, and is in many places completely submerged. Past this, the river lapses into the horizon line without a break, save on an extraordinarily clear day when Bigelow's Island may be seen as a dim smudge upon the west.

All these things Rudolph Musgrave regarded with curiosity deep interest for one who had seen them so many times before.—JESSE BRACKEN CARRY, in "The Rivet in Grandfather's Neck."

The Most Exquisite Place

The most beautiful, or the most wonderful thing in the world is the thing you see only once. When I first visited Fez, the centuries-old capital of Morocco, I thought it was the jewel of all time. From one of the encircling hills which guard it, below the watch-towers of the Merinide Sultans, we gazed at a white city, like a cluster of pearls set in emerald. The murmur of the vine-roofed markets drifted up to us like the hum of a monstrous bee-hive. The minarets of the hundred mosques, slender as spears, tiled with jade, pierced a jumble of old palace roofs. It was a tapestry of age and history and romance—veiled women on the balconies; burdened camels padding through a labyrinth; the old houses leaning together whispering of dead secrets, above the cobbled, twisting paths. "It is the most beautiful place in the world," I said. Since then I have been to Fez many times. I know its secrets and its reticences.

But I have only been once to Bangkok, the golden capital of Siam, so it is still, to me, the most beautiful thing in the world. I remember its royal white elephants passing solemnly between a shoal of scarlet rickshaws, and its mass of brilliant uniforms. There are canals, down whose tree-shadowed waters drift rice-junks, houseboats and butterfly-sailed sampans. There are mysterious markets, with dragon-carved gates and odd forgotten temples, where alligators lie in pools and priestesses tell fortunes with joss sticks. There are the "wats," palace-temples, whose glory beggars description. Domed jewels they are, ablaze with crystal and precious metals, fairy-tale structures, whose tall towers are too slight to withstand a zephyr, whose walls are strange-named marbles. Their courts are paved with ivory, their roofs gem-studded, and all this amidst a bewildering fantasy of carving, of stone giants and Gorgans, priests, beasts and Buddhas.

Yes, Bangkok is the most exquisite place in the world, but I shall never go back to make sure.—ROSITA FORBES, in "Adventure."

Excelsior

Persuasively
You call to me,
Far voices from the mountain peak;
Courageously
I climb towards thee
Then heart interprets what you speak.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

"What burden?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STUDYING the writings of Jeremiah, one is arrested by the seemingly formidable task set for this faithful prophet. They record a considerable falling away from God's guidance not only of the children of Israel in general, but also of their priests and prophets. To human sense, times seemed well-nigh intolerable, but the people failed to realize that the conditions were of their own producing. Looking around, therefore, and following the false prophets, they attributed their failures to God.

The depth to which these people had fallen by forgetting God and His goodness to them caused the prophet to liken them to men who believed in dreams, which each sought to tell his neighbor, until as many as believed seemed to be engulfed by error. In the midst of this inharmony, when the voice of error would cry, "What is the burden of the Lord?" the voice of God thundered out, so that all might hear, "What burden?" "And the burden of the Lord shall ye mention no more: for every man's word shall be his burden."

Today, as of old, there are false prophets seeking to pervert the ways of men or to disturb their peace and good order. They would produce panic, fear of trade depression, of curtailment of human supplies, sickness—almost untold anxieties. These ill-boding prophets would say, We have been doing well in the near past, but now must come the swing of the pendulum, and we must expect bad times. Yet, undisturbed in the midst of these clamoring notes of erroneous beliefs, there are men and women so sustained by the understanding of Life, Truth, and Love that with the Psalmist of old they can and do say: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust."

The vision of Jeremiah surely illumined the consciousness of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, for the needs of the peoples of today can be met and confidence restored through the teachings of Christian Science as contained in the many writings of this prophet of our own day, and especially in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." There she uncovers the subtle claims of error, and gives the understanding of man, showing how he is protected by the understanding of the law of divine Love made manifest through Christ Jesus. On pages 470 and 471 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states, "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

To understand and accept the foregoing statement is to lay the ax at the root of all that would oppose itself to God's law, and to reveal the falsity, the nothingness, of all thinking based on materiality. Materiality is at the root of all fear, and "he that feareth is not made perfect in love"; that is, the fearful man is not the man created after God's image and likeness. He is but a mistaken concept of man governed by so-called mortal mind. It is this supposititious mind which is believed to exclaim, "What is the burden of the Lord," and which shall, in accordance with divine law, be subject to dismissal into its own nothingness.

God has no burden to impose upon His children, for His perfect creation is now and forever shall be "very good." Let no one, therefore, prophesy, "What is the burden of the Lord;" but let all seek and find prosperity and harmony in their affairs through obeying the command, "Seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Twilight

Birches lean like chalky fingers
Brushed against the evening sky
Like a friend who parting lingers
Hesitant to say good-by.

Pines grow darker in the shadows
Serrate on the distant hill
Murmurs creep upon the meadows,
Breezes falter, lull—are still.

GEORGE LAWSON.

Pongo

He sits with his friends, the outporters and the newspaper men, just beyond the covered way that leads to the railway station—a fat and friendly fox terrier, of charming manners and mature experience. His position gives him superb opportunity for observing men and times; so he knows to a nicety when to take the stage of his little world and when, as it were, to watch events from the wings.

The visitor, fresh from the train that has just puffed its way over the bridge toward Dover and the white cliffs that shine in the sun, finds himself welcomed by a wagging tail and two expressive ears above a little face that has looked on naught save affection and kindness.

"Hullo, dog," says a friendly voice, and the sensitive ears are relaxed, giving an oddly smiling appearance to Pongo's welcome.

But when the trains are going out to London and a little rush of late comers besiege the covered slope, Pongo withdraws between the feet of one of his friends on the paper pitch, thumping his tail appreciatively at each quick smile as his long line of acquaintances hurries past. The clock booms 9 a. m. and Pongo emerges from his voluntary retirement with a stretch and a shake, as who would say: "Well, we've got them off all right. Bit of a rush at the last, but all's well."

Summer time is bliss to Pongo. Just as a dog wakes after that drowsy golden hour of mid-afternoon, the flutelike cry of the ice cream man falls coolly on the hot air, and round the corner of the road comes the familiar yellow cart. There is laughter and a pleasant jingling of pennies among Pongo's out-porters and newspaper men, as he wags hurriedly in front of each and finally sits up to beg in the middle of the pavement. The ice cream vendor pulls Pongo's ears, that gentle, caressing pull through friendly fingers that all dogs love, and asks him: "Pink or white?" Pongo's emotions escape in a bark and a thumping tail, as the slow-westering sun brightens on the little group laughing over crisp wafers, and a small fat dog licking his lips after each delectable bite at the largesse held out by a hand he loves.

Winter time, too, is bliss to Pongo. His out-porters and newspaper men strap him into a thick brown jacket lavishly adorned with green braid, and in the lee of the wind a sack makes a kind of divan where he comes at intervals to sit in state while his little world goes by. "All seasons shall be sweet to thee," we remember; and, divining our thought, Pongo droops his ears as if he smiled, and thumps his fat tail.

The Perseverance of Nordica

As far back as her parents could remember Lillian seemed to be full of music. She loved the sound of running brooks and singing birds and would go into the woods and listen to them for hours at a time. One day, almost as soon as she had learned to walk, she was missed from her home and her mother instituted a search for her. She had taken a tumbler and gone to the brook for a drink, and there they found her in her bright red frock, sitting on a stone, the tumbler in one hand, and in the other, a small stick with which she kept striking the glass, bringing forth its rhythmic musical tones to the accompaniment of the gurgling waters which played around her bare feet, and she was laughing delightedly for she thought she had discovered or invented the musical sounds which she was producing. . . .

Success did not come easily to Lillian Nordica, yet by sheer effort she reached the heights. Her voice, which at first was thin, was developed by unremitting practice under the best teachers into one of the most beautiful as well as powerful in the world. She did not commit words to memory readily, yet she had a repertoire which included the leading rôles in more than forty operas. She did not come naturally by linguistic accomplishments, yet through unceasing effort she was able to master every detail of the most difficult foreign languages. . . .

The Boston Herald, of which Philip Hale was music editor, said, "It was not easy for her to master a rôle. There was need of long and laborious preparation. Her ambitions were great; her eagerness to study; her admirable perseverance enables her to accomplish an artistic purpose."

Of her success in German opera, it continues, "Her grit enabled her to triumph at last in operas that had been a sealed book."

All who are ambitious, whether desirous to seek fame and fortune in the world of music or any of the arts or sciences, are commended to the thought expressed by Nordica in a conversation with William Armstrong, who wrote of her, "Nordica has been to me a most interesting example of success through unstinted and unyielding work. . . . She, herself, once said to me, in speaking of the relative successes with and without work: 'If you work five minutes, you succeed five minutes' worth; if you work five hours, you succeed five hours' worth. Plenty,' she added, 'have natural voices equal to mine, but I have worked.'"—GEORGE THORNTON EDWARDS, in "Music and Musicians of Maine."

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 20—Harvard's varsity crew finished its 1931 season here yesterday undefeated by adding the Yale varsity to its list of defeated eights. The victory was the first over Yale under the tutelage of Coach Charles J. Whiteside and this was his second year in charge at Harvard. It was also Harvard's second victory against a Leader-coached Yale varsity in 10 years.

The race itself was one of the hardest, if not the hardest rowed on the Thames River in many years. So terrific was the pace throughout the entire four miles that Yale's eight cracked in the final sprint and Harvard was just about rowed out. Outstanding for credit in the Harvard camp were Coach Whiteside and Jerry Cassedy, stroke. The Crimson shell followed the plan of battle devised by Whiteside with Cassedy and his fellow oarsmen carrying it out in superb fashion.

A victor usually looks good and this Harvard boat looked the part of a great crew. The Crimson had a wealth of man power, a lengthened stroke and good recovery. The oarsmen dug their blades into the Thames River and pulled with terrific power on each stroke to shoot the shell along the crest with great speed and the recovery was such that no checking hindered the advance. At times the Harvard crew rowing a lower stroke held off the Elis and that is a real feat in these days of the Leader régime.

Yale's Weakness at Stroke

This Yale crew was not as good as some of the Blue representatives in the past; but it was a good crew. Its weakness as compared with past Leader eights was in the stroke position. Bob Goodale rowed superbly; but he was not and will not be a stroke like those of Yale in the past few years headed by W. R. Tappen ... '30, A. E. Palmer Jr. '30, and A. D. Lindley '25. They were born pacesetters, but Goodale is a made stroke and under a handicap of being 6ft. 6in. tall.

Following the races Harvard elected Thomas E. Armstrong '32 of Dallas, Tex., captain and Yale chose James Knott '32 of Glen Cove, L. I. The Armstrong selection was a distinct surprise for he was not in the varsity yesterday, having stroked the losing junior varsity in the morning race. After the race and before the election an odd incident took place in that Capt. John W. Hallowell '31, rowing No. 2, was unable to help maneuver the shell to the Harvard boathouse and Armstrong, later his successor as captain, climbed into his seat to work the boat across the river.

The attendance, both in yachts and spectators, was below that of recent years and until late yesterday afternoon was disappointingly so. As the afternoon wore on, however, graduates, their families and friends began to arrive and at race time a tremendous gathering was on hand and from the enthusiasm shown, when Harvard won, the victory seemed a popular one.

Race Starts Early

There was no loss of time in getting the crews away for Referee W. A. Meikleham megaphoned "Row" to the two eights about 8:00, a few minutes before schedule. A favoring wind that had blown most of the late afternoon had died down and the tidal conditions were at a point that worked against the crews so that the times were slow, although there were separate timers clocking the progress of the crews who believe the official timer lost about a full minute in his recording. The official time will stand however.

The intense excitement at the start of this varsity four-mile race was heightened when that big, powerful Crimson shell literally shot away from that stake boat to lead by a full length at the half-mile mark. Cassedy whipped his oar in and out of the Thames at 40 beats to the minute to get away and Goodale swung his long arms in pendulum fashion at 38. Yale seemed to be standing still—so rapidly did the Crimson pull away.

Several of the crew experts believe it was right here that Harvard won the race, for Yale was forced to row so fast and for so long a time that it never regained sufficient balance of power to row its best. Goodale was driving his shell throughout the first mile at an average of better than 34, and spent much stamina doing so, while Harvard, stroking lower, added to its lead.

Cassedy Meets Each Spurt

With the start over and Harvard having secured a margin of one and a quarter boat lengths, Cassedy elected to stay that much ahead. Yale challenged time and time again, but with Cassedy judging his race neatly and waiting until each Yale attempt was nearly spent, opened up with that tremendous Harvard power to go out front again. This took place all the way along the course and no little credit must go to the Eli for courageous attempts in the fact of being thwarted each time. Between spurts Harvard dropped to 32 and 30 and ran along nicely staying ahead of Yale when the latter rowed a beat or two higher.

Coming into the last mile everyone knew the real challenge was imminent. It was Yale's final effort to "crack" Harvard or "crack" itself, and what a sprint! Cassedy saw it coming and cooly saw the broad Eli back approach and the blue-tipped oars grow larger as they neared the Harvard shell. Right close to the stern, and then the Thames churned. Harvard answered that challenge with a rapidly raised beat of 36 and, like the start, shot away from the Eli. It was too much for Yale, the boat weakened, the bow man "caught a crab," No. 4 faltered badly and the Eli shell slowed down.

Sheldon Foster, the bow man, made an heroic attempt to resume rowing, but never did get his oar into the water again, more often he lay out flat on his back. The Eli crack-up came within 300 yards of the finish. Harvard, too, was nearly done for, for when the shell was passing through the finish stakes, Captain Hallowell let go entirely and the others slumped. It was a hard, hard race but a great one from a Harvard standpoint. The seatings:

Harvard—Bow—W. H. Holcombe '33, 2—Capt. J. W. Hallowell '31, 3—J. H. Erickson '32, 4—A. N. Webster '31, 5—Malcolm Bancroft '33, 6—W. B. Bacon '33, 7—Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33, stroke—G. J. Cassedy '33, coxswain—W. H. Bissell '33. Time—23m. 21s.

Yale—Bow—Sheldon Foster '31, 2—E. J. Esselstyn Jr. '32, 3—S. B. Childs Jr. '31, 4—W. S. Garnsey '33, 5—James Knott '32, 6—D. B. Manuel '32, 7—R. L. Anthony Jr. '31, R. L. Goodale '32, coxswain—W. F. Gillespie Jr. '31. Time—23m. 31s.

HARVARD-YALE WINNERS

VARSITY EIGHTS

Year and victor—	Time
1852—Harvard	10m.
1855—Harvard	22m.
1859—Harvard	19m. 18s.
1860—Harvard	18m. 53s.
1864—Yale	19m. 1s.
1865—Yale	18m. 42½s.
1866—Harvard	18m. 43½s.
1867—Harvard	18m. 12¾s.
1868—Harvard	17m. 48½s.
1869—Harvard	18m. 2s.
1870—Harvard	20m. 30s.
1872—Harvard	16m. 57s.
1873—Yale	16m. 59s.
1874—Harvard	16m. 56s.
1875—Harvard	17m. 5s.
1876—Yale	22m. 2s.
1877—Harvard	24m. 36s.
1878—Harvard	20m. 44¾s.
1879—Harvard	22m. 15s.
1880—Yale	24m. 27s.
1881—Yale	22m. 13s.
1882—Harvard	20m. 47½s.
1883—Harvard	25m. 46½s.
1884—Yale	20m. 31s.
1885—Harvard	25m. 15½s.
1886—Yale	20m. 42s.
1887—Yale	22m. 56s.
1888—Yale	20m. 10s.
1889—Yale	21m. 30s.
1890—Yale	21m. 29s.
1891—Harvard	21m. 23s.
1892—Yale	20m. 48s.
1893—Yale	25m. 1½s.
1894—Yale	23m. 45½s.
1895—Yale	21m. 30s.
1897—Yale	20m. 44s.
1898—Yale	24m. 2s.
1899—Harvard	20m. 52½s.
1900—Yale	21m. 12⅘s.
1901—Yale	23m. 37s.
1902—Yale	20m. 20s.
1903—Yale	20m. 19⅘s.
1904—Yale	21m. 40½s.
1905—Yale	22m. 33½s.
1906—Harvard	23m. 2s.
1907—Yale	21m. 10s.
1908—Harvard	24m. 10s.
1909—Harvard	21m. 50s.
1910—Harvard	20m. 46½s.
1911—Harvard	22m. 44s.
1912—Harvard	21m. 43½s.
1913—Harvard	21m. 42s.
1914—Yale	21m. 16s.
1915—Yale	20m. 52s.
1916—Harvard	*20m. 2s.
1918—Harvard	10m. 58s.
1919—Yale	21m. 42⅕s.
1920—Harvard	23m. 11s.
1921—Yale	20m. 41s.
1922—Yale	21m. 53s.
1923—Yale	22m. 10s.
1924—Yale	21m. 58⅗s.
1925—Yale	20m. 26s.
1926—Yale	†20m. 14⅗s.
1927—Harvard	22m. 35½s.
1928—Yale	20m. 21⅗s.
1929—Yale	21m. 20s.
1930—Yale	20m. 9⅗s.
1931—Harvard	23m. 21s.

*Downstream record. †Upstream record. Victories—Yale 37, Harvard 32.

1852 race was for two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1876 it has been held at New London, except in 1897, when at Poughkeepsie, and 1918, when it was rowed at Derby, Conn., and it was two miles.

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS

Year and victor—	Time
1914—Harvard	11m. 34s.
1915—Yale	10m. 40s.
1916—Harvard	10m. 25s.
1918—Yale	10m. 2s.
1919—Harvard	10m. 40⅘s.
1920—Yale	10m. 6⅗s.
1921—Harvard	12m. 29s.
1922—Harvard	11m. 5s.
1923—Yale	10m. 10s.
1924—Yale	10m. 41s.
1925—Yale	9m. 50s.
1926—Harvard	10m. 36⅗s.
1927—Yale	*9m. 23⅘s.
1928—Yale	10m. 45⅗s.
1929—Yale	11m.
1930—Harvard	11m. 7⅕s.
1931—Yale	10m. 43s.

*Record. Victories—Yale 10, Harvard 7.

FRESHMAN EIGHTS

Year and Victor—	Time
1899—Harvard	9m. 32⅗s.
1900—Harvard	12m. 1s.
1901—Yale	10m. 27⅘s.
1902—Dead heat	10m. 13s.
1903—Yale	9m. 43⅕s.
1904—Yale	10m. 20s.
1905—Harvard	9m. 59s.
1906—Yale	10m. 39⅗s.
1907—Harvard	11m. 11s.
1908—Harvard	9m. 38½s.
1909—Harvard	11m. 32s.
1910—Harvard	11m. 54½s.
1911—Yale	11m. 53s.
1912—Harvard	10m. 52s.
1913—Harvard	10m. 41s.
1914—Harvard	11m. 45s.
1916—Harvard	10m. 36⅗s.
1918—Harvard	‡10m. 7s.
1919—Harvard	10m. 36⅗s.
1920—Yale	10m. 3⅗s.
1921—Yale	12m. 13⅗s.
1922—Harvard	11m. 19s.
1923—Yale	10m. 27⅗s.
1924—Yale	11m. 18s.
1925—Yale	9m. 51⅗s.
1926—Harvard	11m.
1927—Yale	*9m. 18s.
1928—Yale	9m. 53⅗s.
1929—Yale	11m. 7s.
1930—Harvard	11m. 2⅘s.
1931—Yale	10m. 25s.

*Record. Victories—Harvard 16, Yale 14. ‡Rowed 1¼ miles on Charles River.

Crimson Which Triumphed Over the Blue in Big Four-Mile Varsity Race on the Thames River

THE HARVARD VARSITY EIGHT-OARED CREW OF 1931

Left to Right—Henry H. Bissell '33, Coxswain; Gerard J. Cassedy '33, Stroke; Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33, No. 7; William B. Bacon '33, No. 6; Malcolm Bancroft '33, No. 5; Albert N. Webster '31, No. 4; Josiah M. Erickson '32, No. 3; Capt. John W. Hallowell '31, No. 2; Waldo H. Holcombe '33, Bow.

Morgan of Indians Tops Batting List

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Eddie Morgan, Cleveland's young first baseman, who couldn't decide to remain in the baseball business until the season was well under way, climbed to the top of the American League individual batting race during the ninth week of the championship campaign.

Unofficial figures, which include Wednesday's games, credit Morgan with an average of .388, three points better than Mickey Cochrane of the Athletics, and Babe Ruth, who were tied for second place. Morgan's mark represented an improvement of 10 points and advanced him from fourth position into the lead. Cochrane's average remained the same as last week, while Ruth dropped 14 points.

Joe Cronin, Washington's shortstop, continued to monopolize the individual leaderships. He had 83 safe hits good for 133 bases, led with eight triples, and had knocked home 54 runs. Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics headed the home run hitters with 18, and Earl Webb of Boston, retained the leadership in two base hits with 26. Al Simmons topped the scorers with 51 runs, and Ben Chapman of the Yankees was the leading base stealer with 20.

Other leaders among the regulars were: Goslin, St. Louis, .374; Simmons, Philadelphia, .369; Melillo, St. Louis, .357; West, Washington, .356; Cronin, Washington, .352; Webb, Boston, .349; Vosmik, Cleveland, .344.

Hitting the ball at a fast clip during its brilliant winning streak, Washington jumped into the team batting leadership with a mark of .304, six points better than last week, to displace Cleveland, which lost nine points. The Athletics retained the team fielding leadership with .979, two points shy of last week's figure, with New York second at .977. Detroit and Cleveland were tied in their double play battle, each having accomplished the maneuver 54 times.

The right- and left-handed Philadelphia firm of George Earnshaw and Bob Grove, with each member boasting a record of 11 victories and 2 defeats, were the pitching leaders, although a pair of Washington youngsters, Fischer and Burke, topped them in percentage. Fischer had 7 victories and 1 defeat, while Burke had 6 victories and 1 setback. Earnshaw, who gained two decisions during the week, took a sizable lead over Grove in strikeouts. His title was 77, 10 better than the left-hander's mark.

WYKOFF RUNS THE 100 IN RECORD TIME

OLYMPIC STADIUM, Los Angeles, June 20 (AP)—Frank Wykoff, University of Southern California sprint ace, last night defeated a good field to win the Southern Pacific A. A. U. 100-yard dash by more than a yard. His time was 9.5s., tying the world's record held by Eddie Tolan of Michigan. Emmett Toppino, from Loyola College of New Orleans, was second, and Cy Leland, Olympic Club, San Francisco, third. Percy Williams finished fourth.

Fred Ward of the Melrose A. C., New York, was fourth in the six-mile run.

Two meet records tumbled in the first two events, when Harry Hinkel of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, United States walking champion, won the three-mile race, and Elmo Hallejuh, L. A. A. C., Indian youth, took the six-mile distance test.

Hinkel's time was 22m 16.6s., 41.4s. better than the old mark. Hallejuh bettered the former distance record by only 2s., turning in a time of 31m. 38s.

WRIGHT FEATURES GOLF MATCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINCHESTER, Mass., June 20—Fred J. Wright of the Albemarle Golf Club, Massachusetts state golf champion, finished the feature round of the exhibition match played by members of the British Ryder Cup team and 10 amateurs at the Winchester Country Club, yesterday when he went over the course in 76. This was the best card turned in by any of the players. Wright played with George Duncan and they turned in a best-ball card of 70, the best of the day. Archie E. W. Compston of England and Francis D. Ouimet, former United States amateur and open champion, came next with 78. The scores of the British players ran high, no doubt due to the fact that it was their first match after landing in the United States and that they were playing with the larger ball.

MRS. LAKE WINS L. I. GOLF

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, southern women's golf champion, captured the women's Long Island crown yesterday by a brilliant 3-and-2 victory over Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, N. Y., holder of the eastern and metropolitan titles. Mrs. Lake was 2 up at the end of the morning round, increased it to 4 at the turn in the afternoon, then coasted in to victory. Weak putting cost Miss Hicks her chance of winning her third title in as many weeks. She had seven three-putt greens on the first 18 holes. In the afternoon she three-putted four more times.

MISSES HILLEARY-ANDRUS WIN

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20 (AP)—For the third successive year Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., yesterday won the Delaware state turf court tennis doubles championship. They defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Pa., and Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., 4—6, 8—2, 6—4, in the final round.

DUDLEY LEADS WESTERN OPEN

Jock Collins Breaks Record for Miami Valley Course With a 67

DAYTON, O., June 20 (AP)—Jock Collins of Dayton provided the western open golf championship with its biggest scoring thrill yesterday, but Ed Dudley, tall shotmaker from Wilmington, Del., supplied the best grand collections of strokes.

As the gallery cheered Collins' record-breaking round of 67 over the heavily trapped Miami Valley Golf Club course, and cheered him as the leader at the halfway mark of the 72-hole battle with his total of 141 shots, Dudley slipped in with a par-shattering 70, which gave him a 36-hole total of 139, and the lead by two shots.

Neither of the leaders had much room, however, as four of the biggest favorites in the championship struggle crowded close behind George von Elm of Detroit, who landed three shots away from Dudley with rounds of 72—70—142. Walter C. Hagen, Detroit; Gene Sarazen, defending champion from Fresh Meadow, N. Y., and Olin Dutra of Los Angeles, stood within easy striking distance with 143's. Nine others came in with scores ranging from 144 to 147, but none was granted much of a chance to grab the title in the 36-hole final today.

Dudley was the only one in the entire field of 110 to break par on the two successive days. His cards were consistent as well as brilliant. He scored 35—34 Thursday to beat par by two shots; yesterday he scored 36—34 to clip one. The cards:

Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del.	69	70	139
Jock Collins, Dayton	74	67	141
George von Elm, Detroit	72	70	142
Gene Sarazen, Great Neck, L. I.	71	72	143
Olin Dutra, Long Beach, Calif.	70	73	143
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	68	75	143
J. Ackerbloom, Little Rock, Ark.	72	72	144
Bob MacDonald, Chicago	72	72	144
Mortie Dutra, Los Angeles	73	72	145
Densmore Shute, Huston, O.	72	74	146
C. Wiechman, Portsmouth, O.	72	74	146
Lew Waldron, Celino, O.	71	75	146
Emmet French, Youngstown	73	74	147
Alfred Sargent, Toledo	75	72	147
Charles Gusringer, Indianapolis	70	77	147
Ralph Guldahl, Detroit	77	71	148
Tommy Shannon, Detroit	74	74	148
Lloyd Gullickson, Cleveland	74	75	149
Joe Corsillo, Cleveland	73	76	149
*Charles Evans, Chicago	73	76	149
Marion Smith, Peru, Ind.	75	74	149
Joe Esar, Hot Springs, Ark.	77	73	150
Gene Murchie, Dayton	71	79	150
Leonard Schmutte, Lima, O.	75	75	150
Massie Miller, Indianapolis	75	75	150
Oscar Willoweit, Dayton	76	74	150
*John Fischer, Cincinnati	75	75	150
Archie Hambrick, Zanesville, O.	75	75	150

*Amateur.

David Jones And Hendlin in Final

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Two schools of lawn tennis, the cyclonic hard-hitting style exemplified by David N. Jones of Columbia, and the slower tempo favored by Harry H. (Hinkey) Hendlin of University of North Carolina, stand opposed for the eastern intercollegiate championship singles crown.

Jones peeded through his semifinal match yesterday in a manner that was as swift as it was decisive and overwhelmed his Columbia teammate, Carl H. Schweikhardt, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0. The match held the court only about an hour.

The victory of Hendlin, seeded second to Jones, was a slow and tortuous affair of more than three hours. The North Carolina southpaw finally came through to defeat Donald M. Frame, Harvard University captain, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6. Frame, seeded No. 3, fought an uphill battle and never actually threatened his opponent.

Jones stroked the ball with a power that was not to be denied, overhead and in his forehand volleys he did some sharpshooting that had young Schweikhardt racing around his court. The attack was all from Jones's side of the net. The younger player made a futile defense, taking only seven points in the second set and nine in the third.

The Hendlin-Frame battle was fought, for the most part, at long range. When he came to the net, the Harvard captain was far superior to his opponent, but Hendlin usually managed to keep him away. Each of the players, however, had sorry lapses of outing and netting the ball. In the final set Hendlin was three times within a stroke of victory in the tenth game, but each time Frame held him off by fine passing shots, only to lose at 8—6.

Jones reached the finals in the doubles as well as singles, teamed with Raymond Stone. The Columbia pair easily defeated Frederick R. Warnock and John DeGroff Talbot of Wesleyan University, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Stanley Harte and Walter Swaybill of New York University made it an all-New York final in the doubles by conquering Harvard's team of Frame and Harrison W. Cole in the second semifinal match, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3. Harte and Swaybill were the first team on the doubles seeding list and Jones and Stone were second. The summary:

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

David N. Jones, Columbia University, defeated Carl H. Schweikhardt, Columbia University, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0.

Harry H. Hendlin, University of North Carolina, defeated Donald M. Frame, Harvard University, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

David N. Jones and Raymond Stone, Columbia University, defeated Frederick R. Warnock and John DeGroff Talbot, Wesleyan University, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Stanley Harte and Walter Swaybill, New York University, defeated Donald M. Frame and Harrison W. Cole, Harvard University, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

L. E. Williams And Thalheimer Win

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 20—Two former United States intercollegiate tennis champions, L. E. Williams and Louis L. Thalheimer of this city, got into the final bracket of the annual championship tournament of the Western Tennis Association at the River Forest Tennis Club here yesterday. These hardy veterans, who look like old-timers among the youngsters thronging the courts today, won a strenuous victory in the semifinal round. They defeated G. J. Jennings Jr. and G. M. Braudt of this city, 7—5, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2, showing a steadiness and clever strategy that finally routed the younger pair in one-sided games.

Fine weather had advanced the tourney to such a stage that it was necessary to run off only seven matches in the four divisions of play Friday. The men's singles semifinals, held over until today, set Harris M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, the title defender, against Jennings, and Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup star, against Herbert L. Bowman of New York.

The latter antagonists were team mates yesterday in a match against C. L. and Leo J. Lejeck, perennial Chicago tourney doublists. The Lejeck brothers teamed so efficiently that it early became apparent the imported stars had no chance, though they carried one set to extra games. The scores were 6—4, 8—6, 6—3 for the Lejeck brothers.

The Lejeck brothers today meet Coggeshall and Richard Mason in semifinals. The latter pair yesterday achieved a victory, 6—1, 6—3, 7—5, over T. F. O'Connell and A. R. Kaiser of Chicago.

In women's singles the former champion, Mrs. Ruth Riese of Saginaw, wilted before the driving and efficient game of Catherine Wolf of Indianapolis, the title defender. The score was 6—2, 6—3. Mrs. Riese, however, paired with Lucille Dailey of Saginaw to come through the quarterfinals of doubles, defeating Mrs. E. C. Johnson and Eugenia Sampson, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2. Mrs. Johnson is from Detroit, Miss Sampson of Chicago. The strong doubles combination from Cincinnati, Clara L. Zinke and Ruth Oexman, won through two rounds.

WESTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Harris M. Coggeshall and Richard Mason defeated T. F. O'Connell and A. R. Kaiser, 6—1, 6—3, 7—5.

C. L. Lejeck and L. J. Lejeck defeated Marcel Rainville and H. L. Bowman, 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

L. E. Williams and Louis L. Thalheimer defeated C. J. Jennings Jr. and G. M. Braudt, 7—5, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Catherine Wolf, Indianapolis, defeated Mrs. Ruth Riese, Saginaw, 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Clara L. Zinke and Ruth Oexman defeated Mrs. Robert Sturgis and Sarah Hinde, 6—4, 6—1.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Ruth Riese and Lucille Dailey defeated Mrs. E. C. Johnson and Eugenia Sampson, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Clara L. Zinke and Ruth Oexman defeated Mae Cuervorst and Florence Wittleder, 9—7, 6—3.

AIKEN AND TEMPLETON WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, L. I., June 20—The Aiken Knights and Templeton were the winners in the two games played at the Meadowbrook Club field yesterday in the pony polo series for the Westbury Challenge Cup, neither team being hard pressed by its opponent. Winston F. C. Guest captained Templeton and defeated the Meadowbrook Ramblers, 13 to 6, while the Aiken Knights defeated the Aiken Cyclones, 16 to 6.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	45	27	.625
Portland	39	32	.549
Missions	38	35	.521
Los Angeles	36	35	.507
San Francisco	36	35	.507
Seattle	33	38	.465
Sacramento	33	39	.458
Oakland	25	44	.362

RESULT JUNE 19

Sacramento 6, Portland 5.

YACHT ILEX ARRIVES

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The yacht Ilex, the second British entry in the Atlantic race from Newport to Plymouth, arrived yesterday on the Berengaria. The Maitenes II, the other entry, was brought to New York last week. Accompaning the Ilex were four of her crew, all members of the British Royal Engineers.

WASHINGTON'S RUSH STOPPED

Indians Triumph Over Senators—Grove Wins Victory No. 12

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	41	13	.759
Washington	39	18	.684
New York	28	22	.560
Cleveland	27	28	.491
Boston	20	31	.392
Detroit	22	35	.386
Chicago	19	32	.373
St. Louis	17	34	.333

RESULTS JUNE 19

Philadelphia 10, Chicago 4.
New York 16, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 9, Washington 6.
Detroit 7, Boston 6.

The winning streak of the Washington Senators was stopped on Friday by the Cleveland Indians by the score of 9 to 6. The Philadelphia Athletics gained in their quest for another American League championship by defeating the Chicago White Sox, 10 to 4. New York hit the ball hard against St. Louis pitching and won, 16 to 5. Detroit triumphed over Boston in the remaining contest, 7 to 6.

Although hit hard at times, Bob Grove went the route for the Athletics and scored his twelfth victory of the season. The White Sox hit safely 12 times, but could score only four runs. The champions totaled 14 hits, with George Haas leading the attack by getting five out of five, for a perfect day. The center fielder drove in two runs and scored four times. Phil Todt, filling in at first base in the absence of Jimmy Foxx, hit two homers and batted in five runs for the A's. Al Simmons had a homer and two singles. Lew Fonseca did best for the White Sox with a single, double and home run.

Walter Miller and Mel Harder divided the pitching for the Indians, the latter getting credit for stopping the Senators after 12 straight victories. Sam Jones started for Washington, but was taken out after being touched for 12 hits during 5 1-3 innings. Miller pitched 4 2-3 innings for the Indians and Harder finished. Burnett, Falk and Averill led the Cleveland attack. Burnett hit two doubles and drove in three runs; Falk had one triple and batted in three of his team mates, and Averill, with two doubles and a single, accounted for two more runs. Joe Kuhel hit two triples and a single for the Senators.

Pounding out 19 hits, the Yankees had little difficulty defeating the Browns. Lou Gehrig led the attack against three St. Louis pitchers by getting four out of five, including two doubles and a home run. He drove in two runs and scored three himself. Lary and Dickey each connected with three hits for the Yanks. Henry Johnson went the route for Manager Joe McCarthy and was not pressed after the first inning. Gray, Coffman and Stiles worked in the box for the Browns, the first named being the loser. Levey, St. Louis shortstop, made two hits. Goose Goslin hit a homer. Babe Ruth also helped the Yankee cause with a circuit drive.

The Tigers made 19 hits off three Boston pitchers, but were pressed to score seven runs. Russell, Durham and Moore pitched well for the Red Sox in the pinches, leaving 10 Detroit runners on the bases. George Uhle was Manager Harris's selection and the big right-hander went the distance. Johnny Stone drove in three runs for the Tigers with a homer and two singles. Johnson, Walker, Alexander and Koenig also connected with three hits apiece for the winners. Charlie Berry, with a homer and double, batted in three team mates for the Red Sox. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	10	14	0
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	12	1

Batteries—Grove and Heving; Caraway, Moore, Faber, Frasier and Grube. Losing pitcher—Caraway. Umpires — Nallin, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—2h. 6m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	x	9	12	0
Washington	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	6	9	3

Batteries—Miller, Harder and Myatt; Jones, Hadley, Burke and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Harder. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Geisel, Campbell and Dineen. Time—1h. 58m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	3	2	1	5	0	0	5	0	16	19	1
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	7	2

Batteries—Johnson and Dickey, Jorgens; Gray, Coffman, Stiles and Ferrell, Young. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h. 21m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	x	7	19	1
Boston	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	11	2

Batteries—Uhle and Hayworth; Russell, Durham, Moore and Berry. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Van Graflan, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—1h. 55m.

COLUMBIA ELECTS SYKES

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—MacRea Sykes of Bayside, L. I., stroke of this year's Columbia crew, yesterday was elected to captain the 1932 Lion eight. Sykes was one of three sophomores in the Columbia boat this year.

LEADERS GAIN ON NEW YORK

Cardinals Defeat Braves, While Giants Are Losing to Pirates

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	36	16	.692
New York	32	20	.615
Chicago	32	22	.593
Boston	27	27	.500
Brooklyn	26	30	.464
Pittsburgh	22	31	.415
Philadelphia	22	31	.415
Cincinnati	18	38	.321

RESULTS JUNE 19

St. Louis 11, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 1.
Chicago 12, Brooklyn 7.
Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 3.

The St. Louis Cardinals increased their lead over the New York Giants in the National League race to four full games on Friday by making it two straight over the Boston Braves, 11 to 3. Pittsburgh evened its series with the Giants by winning, 4 to 1. The Chicago Cubs are now only one game out of second position in the standing, by virtue of their 12-to-7 triumph over Brooklyn. In the remaining contest, Philadelphia won from the Cincinnati Reds, 10 to 3.

Bill Hallahan had one of his good days in Boston and won his fourth successive victory by holding the Braves to seven hits. The Cardinals batted Harry Seibold out of the box in the third inning with a five-run rally and after that were never headed. Fourteen hits were made by the winners, three going to Chick Hafey. Jimmy Collins, whose playing around first base has kept Jim Bottomley on the bench in recent games, hit a double and single in five times up and drove in four runs. George Watkins, right fielder, hit a double and triple and scored four runs. Berger with three and Worthington with two hits led Boston's attack.

The Pirates went after the Giants early and scored three times in the first inning. First Lloyd and then Paul Waner hit singles and Grantham sacrificed. Pie Traynor dropped a single in back of first base, Lloyd Waner scoring. Comorosky grounded to Marshall at second base, who first fumbled the ball and then threw late to the plate, Paul Waner scoring. Gus Suhr followed with a fly to the outfield, Traynor crossing the plate. Ray Kremer went the distance for the Pirates, holding the Giants to six scattered safeties. Lloyd Waner for the Pirates, and Marshall and Ott for the losers, each made two hits. Waner hit a home run.

Six runs in the fourth inning and four more in the fifth gave the Cubs a substantial lead over the Robins. Manager Hornsby's players pounded Brooklyn pitching for 15 safe hits, one a home run by Hack Wilson. Hemsley, Grimm and Cuyler each connected with three hits for the Cubs, while Babe Herman did likewise for the Robins, including a homer. Bob Smith, veteran right-hander, pitched for Chicago and although touched for 11 hits, was effective in the pinches. Manager Robinson of Brooklyn used five pitchers, Shaute, the starter, being charged with the defeat.

Largely through the efforts of Chuck Klein and Phil Collins, the Phillies beat the Reds. Klein made five consecutive hits in five times at bat, one a triple, driving in two runs and scoring two himself. Collins, although touched for 10 hits, delivered tight ball in the pinches. Mallon, young Philadelphia second baseman, hit the only homer of the contest. Don Hurst had a perfect day at bat with two out of two, scoring two runs. Koster and Bartell also made two hits for the Phillies. Horace Ford, with three singles, was the most consistent Cincinnati batter. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	11	14	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	7	3

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Seibold, Sherdel, Moss, Cantwell, McAfee and Cronin. Losing pitcher — Seibold. Umpires — Scott, Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 50m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Kremer and Phillips; Mitchell, Heving and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Mitchell. Umpires—Pfirman, Clarke and Rigler. Time—1h. 48m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	6	4	0	1	1	0	12	15	0
Brooklyn	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	7	11	0

Batteries—Smith and Hemsley; Shaute, Heimach, Quinn, Moore, Day and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Donnelly. Time—2h. 18m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	x	10	15	1
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	1

Batteries—Collins and McCurdy; Kolp, Strelecki, Wysong and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 53m.

TWO RECORDS BROKEN IN OUTBOARD RACES

SKANEATELES, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—Instead of matching speed with speed in the intercollegiate outboard motorboat regatta here today, Loretta Turnbull, young California girl who has raced the best of them on two continents, will be unable to compete as the result of a mishap in one of yesterday's races.

Two records were broken yesterday. John R. Hamel '32 of Dartmouth drove a five-mile course at the rate of 41.05 miles an hour, and Stewart W. Nunneley '31 of Syracuse set a new record of 43.29 miles an hour.

Dartmouth, with 2560 points, holds the lead among the colleges. Syracuse is second with 2092, and Miami third with 1663.

Nunneley is the individual leader with 2011 points. Hamel, Dartmouth, is next with 1995, and Wade S. Woodworth '31, Northwestern, follows with 1235.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	31	26	.544
St. Paul	31	26	.544
Milwaukee	29	27	.518
Minneapolis	29	29	.500
Columbus	28	29	.481
Toledo	28	31	.475
Kansas City	26	30	.464
Indianapolis	25	29	.463

RESULTS JUNE 19

Toledo 5, St. Paul 4.
St. Paul 5, Toledo 2.
Columbus 12, Minneapolis 9.
Kansas City 18, Louisville 3.
Indianapolis 2, Milwaukee 1.

New York, Chicago Tied in Batting

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—After having passed the National League batting leadership back and forth for several weeks, the New York Giants and Chicago Cubs settled into a very definite tie for the honor through Wednesday's games.

It was impossible to separate them even after going into the ten thousandths, each coming up with exactly .2946. The Giants had made 12 more hits than their western rivals, but had been at bat 41 more times. The Cubs have been shut out only once since the race began, the Giants three times.

Although Harvey Hendrick, Cincinnati veteran, continued to lead the batters wth a mark of .404, Bill Terry of the Giants headed the list of playing-through regulars with .361. A pair of Cubs, Riggs Stephenson and Hazen Cuyler, held third and fourth places, with .355 and .351, respectively. Other leaders were Arlett, Philadelphia, .348; Roettger, St. Louis, .346; Worthington, Boston, .343; Whitney, Philadelphia, .338; Grimm, Chicago, .333 and Hogan, New York, .333.

Chuck Klein, Philadelphia "slugger," continued to set the pace in three departments with 17 home runs, 51 runs scored and 48 runs batted in. Arlett was second in home runs with 11 and second in runs batted in with 42. Bill Terry stood second among the scorers with 44 runs and had produced the most safe hits, 74.

Sparky Adams of St. Louis led the field in doubles with 20, followed by Virgil Davis of the Phillies with 19. Bob Worthington of Boston had the most triples, eight, followed by Watkins of the Cardinals with seven. Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh led in stolen bases with eight. Cuyler of the Cubs had pilfered seven.

Paul Derringer, St. Louis rookie, and Lester Sweetland of the Cubs continued to share pitching honors in the senior circuit, each with six victories and one defeat. Ed Brandt, Boston Braves left-hander, had won 9 and lost 2 and Clarence Mitchell of the Giants was credited with 8 victories against 2 defeats. Bill Morrell of the Giants and Bob Osborn of Pittsburgh, each with three straight victories, were the league's undefeated boxmen.

NEW YORK WINS THE OPENING MATCH, 7-2

CHURCH CUP TENNIS WINNERS

1918	New York	1925	Boston
1919	Boston	1926	Philadelphia
1920	New York	1927	Philadelphia
1921	New York	1928	Boston
1922	New York	1929	New York
1923	New York	1930	New York
1924	New York		

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 20—New York's tennis team defeated Philadelphia's representatives here yesterday, the first of a two-day meeting, 7 matches to 2, on the turf courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in the fourteenth annual meeting for the Church Cup intercity trophy competed for between Philadelphia, New York and Boston. New York faces Boston today in an effort to retain the trophy it has held for the last two seasons.

The meeting yesterday marked the reappearance here of the United States singles holder, John H. Doeg of Newark, N. J., former Californian. Doeg faced Samuel B. Gilpin of Philadelphia in the lead-off match and dropped the first set at 3—6, but rallied to take the next two sets and match at 6—2, 6—3. Later in the doubles, however, Doeg and Edward W. Feibleman went under to the tune of 7—9, 6—4, 8—6, before Gilpin and Donald Strachan, former Princeton University player. The summary:

CHURCH CUP TENNIS

SINGLES

NEW YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA

John H. Doeg, New York, defeated Samuel B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

E. W. Burns, New York, defeated Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia, 6—4, 7—5.

Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Eugene H. McCauliff, New York, defeated Joseph H. Oldhausen, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Perrine Rockafellow, New York, defeated Normall Bramall, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1.

William Aydelotte, New York, defeated Dr. Herbert Fischer, Philadelphia, 10—8, 6—1.

DOUBLES

Strachan and Gilpin, Philadelphia, defeated Doeg and Feibleman, New York, 7—9, 6—4, 8—6.

Rockafellow and Aydelotte, New York, defeated Oldhausen and Bramall, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—2.

Burns and McCauliff, New York, defeated Lavine and Dr. Fischer, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	44	23	.657
Chattanooga	33	27	.550
Atlanta	30	28	.517
New Orleans	31	34	.477
Memphis	30	34	.469
Little Rock	28	33	.459
Mobile	27	33	.450
Nashville	22	34	.394

RESULTS JUNE 19

Mobile 3, Chattanooga 2.
Birmingham 7, Little Rock 5.
Atlanta 9, Memphis 5.
New Orleans 11, Nashville 9.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	36	25	.590
Montreal	34	27	.557
Baltimore	35	31	.530
Rochester	31	30	.508
Toronto	30	32	.484
Buffalo	30	34	.469
Jersey City	31	37	.456
Reading	25	36	.410

RESULTS JUNE 19

Newark 6, Montreal 1.
Buffalo 8, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 15, Toronto 8.
Rochester 10, Reading 9.

GOODMAN VS. BOLSTAD

MINNEAPOLIS, June 20 (AP)—Johnny Goodman of Omaha and Lester Bolstad of St. Paul will play for the trans-Mississippi golf championship today as a result of semifinal round victories yesterday at the Golden Valley Golf Club. Goodman, tournament victor in 1927, won overwhelmingly over Fred Dold, Wichita, Kan., 11 and 10, in one 36-hole match yesterday. Bolstad, former United States public links champion, defeated Dr. Paul M. Barton, Davenport, Ia., amateur titleholder, 3 and 2, in the other.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

EDUCATIONAL

Bulgarian Folk School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sofia, Bulgaria

IT WAS in the evening of a winter day that I arrived at the "Bulgarian Folk School," situated in the northern part of the kingdom, midway between the Danube River and the Balkan Mountains. Snow covered the broad, level expanse of fields and meadows, so it was in a farm sled that a fleet and frisky mare rushed me from the station to the campus. The electric lamps, shining from a number of high posts in the yard and beaming from the clustered buildings, made the humble institution resemble an amusement park on the edge of some pleasure-loving city. The same little engine and dynamo that chugged brightness into the school also illuminated the streets of the town and all the public buildings. For the school exists not only to teach but at the same time actively to serve in practical ways.

After I had washed up and had supper another sled, with bells all a jingle, swept into the yard. A peasant, clothed in a black bushy, sheepskin cap and a long, thick sheepskin coat, had driven his foaming black horses in great haste from a village 11 miles away. Drawing up before the door of the director's house, he pointed to a person all bundled up in the bottom of the sled and announced that he had brought his daughter-in-law over to become a mother in the baby department of the folk school. Mrs. Director scurried out, conducted her importunate guests to a building across the way. The next morning I saw a new baby, lying in a basket beside its young mother.

Seeing that all was well, the father-in-law drew a handkerchief from beneath his wide red belt, unfolded it and paid the school 84 in Bulgarian money, which covered the whole cost of care, expert service and keep for a period of 10 days.

Seven Babies in School

This is now the eighth baby in the folk school. But he really is not to be classed with the other seven, for he is only a transient, while they are regular boarders, in fact the most important students in the institution. Indeed, it would be more correct to say that they are not students at all, but members of the faculty. They teach the girls how to feed, wash and care for babies, and that is one of the chief aims of this new kind of peasant education. Every day four girls work in the baby department, looking after tiny, wiggly infants. At the beginning some of the girls are clumsy, so that the babies, if they wrote a diary, would be able to tell of baths that were too hot, clothes pinned too tightly, and milk bottles delivered to the wrong baskets, yet they would all add that, in spite of their serving as objects in a laboratory, they are among the happiest babies in Bulgaria.

Of course, the nursery, popular as it is, does not monopolize the whole attention of the school. One of its chief rivals is the kindergarten, where four other girls help an expert native teacher, a graduate of the American kindergarten school in Sofia, direct the work and play of 25 village children all day long. Sometimes these four students conduct games, at other times teach lessons and at odd moments make clothes for the babies next door or coverings for the little dining tables or curtains for the windows. Each girl is constantly busy at something that fits into village life.

One shift of the students does the cooking, another cleans up the cottages, while other girls, at the proper seasons, work in the fields and with the farm animals. And in addition they all have four hours of theoretical work each day during which they study Bulgarian—especially how to write letters, history, household accounts, mothercraft, hygiene, arithmetic, fruit and vegetable raising, bee culture, animal husbandry, sewing, preserving, and cooking.

School and Living Inseparable

There is a daily religious exercise at which the Bible is read and a little inspirational talk given. At each noon meal, also, in each of the cottages, the youth take turns in telling stories, usually of a useful kind, in order that all the students may learn how to express themselves in public. School and life are practically inseparable. Learning and doing are part of the same current of activities. During vacation periods the school authorities have to appeal to the students to donate a certain number of days to the institution, so that the babies and other school charges will not go uncared for; the response is always sufficient to answer all needs.

There is a men's department, as well as the one for girls. This year, most of the attention of the men's section has been given to a short-term, winter course, in which all subjects that will tend to improve village life are taught. The instructors are almost without exception experts, yet most of them give their services without remuneration. Some come from the village itself and others from the university in Sofia, six hours away. The state most heartily cooperates with the school in every way.

The institution is quite truly a part of the village. When distinguished persons from outside come to give lectures to the students they invariably speak in the village reading room. On the big holidays also the school gives its programs in the reading room. And such entertainments constitute one of the features of student life. A number of excellent original pageants are given annually, based on Bulgarian life. Much singing is taught and there are frequent games and socials; peasant life is made attractive. The youth are led to see the romance and adventure and attraction of the village. They soon acquire a strong love for the institution. When they go back to their homes their first desire is to send their friends to the school. They also bring their Alma Mater to their villages: continually urging their teachers and directors to come and visit them and constantly trying to introduce into their homes some of the things they have learned.

It is a modest, creative center of enlightenment, inspiration and love, answering the needs of the Bulgarian people. This "peasant university," as the villagers call it, is conducted by two Americans, Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Haskell, and is supported by the Near East Foundation.

© General Picture News

MAKING A MODEL TO MEET HIS COMMUNITY'S NEED
An Art Student of Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.

The model is being made true to scale from architects' designs under a pioneer scheme to insure that all future buildings erected in Shakespeareland be in keeping with those now existing. By means of these models those planning to build may visualize the finished structure.

The Parent

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Friends:

How delightfully Mrs. L. M. C. of Dublin, Ireland, describes our Parent column: A glowing hearth fire, around which are gathered fathers, mothers, and lovers of children, feeding the flames with fagots of thanksgiving for all the gifts the Monitor brings!

I have often sat around this hearth fire, and have taken away with me many beautiful and helpful thoughts. Now I should like to throw on a little "thank you stick," and it is nothing more than a few experiences in washing my little folks' hair.

The two little girls in our home are aged two and four years, and both of them enjoy this sudsy performance. I find that while they are still small, shampooing in the tub, before any little black knees are scrubbed, is better than hanging a little head over a bowl. There are two "properties" which always go into the tub—an unbreakable glass and a mirror from the 10-cent store. Holding the mirror and watching the process, there is no objection at all to the massaging and lathering that a thorough washing brings to a small person's head. Then, when the job is about done, and the hair all white with soap, it is no end of fun to make horns, or a topknot, or a fancy coiffure, before a rinsing is poured on from the glass. Some figure in the wall paper is picked out, such as a big kingfisher, or a baby one, or a lily pad, and the eyes are kept on that, head back, while it "rains" fresh water from the hand basin.

While the other babe's hair is being soaped, the first one has the privilege of pouring from the glass until it is needed for a rinse. The two-years' curls are then tucked up to stay perpectly clean, and the regular tubbing is finished. Here I should like to mention some excellent helps in teaching little ones to wash themselves. Grandmother sent some lovely turkish towelling mittens, elastic in the wrists, which can be used vigorously and never come off. The four-year-old can now present herself pink and clean with the aid of these bath mittens, and the baby watches her closely and tries to do likewise. Of course, you can see how easily made these mittens would be.

When drying the hair, I let the towel fall over the face, and call and ask where the child could be, rubbing fast and lightly, till a moment later, "Why there she is!" Somehow they all seem to like this, and it works wonderfully. I can remember my mother drying my hair in just that manner, and I have tried it on a neighbor child who really made a scene if hair-washing were mentioned, and she had great fun! After I showed her mother my little tricks, it was no longer an ordeal for either of them. Although we make a game and are happy about it, the children understand that it is necessary and must be done well.

I don't believe the fire will ever burn low any more for lack of fuel, for there have been so many gathered around it lately, throwing on "thank you sticks."

(Mrs.) E. C. L.

A Plea for Home Letters

Clinton, Mass.

It is not, perhaps, acceptable for young people to give advice to their parents. In fact, such advice might be looked upon as impertinent, but having something to say regarding parents of older girls, I would like to say it where all parents can see it; because I don't believe that my parents are the only ones to make this mistake.

I have been away at school nearly two years, and during that time I have learned a lot about the way in which a girl may hunger for home news and not get it.

Take the letter that came this week. Let me quote one paragraph.

> Your letters are so interesting they make me wish that I had more to offer in return, but I really have no news to write. Your sisters are away at their work all day. Your father fills his leisure hours with odd jobs about the house, and I stay at home about all the time and sandwich in what sewing I can with my regular work.

Now, do you see just what is missing in that paragraph? There isn't a thing in it that I didn't know before! The girls are always away at their work through the day; father is always puttering over some repair job, and mother, bless her heart, is always trying to sandwich sewing between her household duties.

What I'd like to hear is what the girls are doing with their leisure moments; what father's latest odd job is, and what mother is sewing on just now. If it is a new dress for one of the girls, I should appreciate a snipping of the goods to show me what it is like.

I don't mean to be critical of my mother, for I think she is a wonder to do all she does and write me anything at all; but I wish I could make her understand that whatever is happening at home, though ordinary in itself is news to me, and something in which I am vitally interested.

I suppose it is wholly a case of getting the other person's point of view. To mother, the home work is so monotonous as compared with the exciting life she thinks I am living that she hesitates to write it, lest it seem trivial to me. If she could go away from home to things even more exciting than boarding school or camp, she would probably get what I mean. Her thoughts would be so constantly reaching out toward home that even the slightest bit of news would seem refreshing to her.

Will you think of this, you mothers, the next time you sit down to write to Molly, or Joan and just tell all sorts of little, intimate, homey happenings, however trivial they may seem to you?

A DAUGHTER.

Encouraged by Wu-Han

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peiping

THIS ancient city, which for many centuries has been the center of learning for all China, is watching with sympathetic interest the building up of a university at Hankow, a commercial city on the Yangtze.

Although Wu-Han University was established several years ago, it has only recently attracted the favorable attention of Chinese scholars, and this has come about as the result of a deliberate attempt on the part of a few Chinese professors to transplant "Peking culture" to the Yangtze valley.

Heretofore it has been customary for Chinese teachers to remain in the cloistered atmosphere of the universities of this old capital, or to attempt to put their theories into practice by entering political life.

The present faculty of Wu-Han is headed by three famous teachers, Wang Shih-chieh, Wang Hain-kung, and Pih Tsun-shi, each of whom tried his hand at politics and did creditable work for the Government. In 1928, however, these three men decided that while individually their efforts were often frustrated in the turbulent atmosphere of present-day Chinese politics, their united efforts might be of great service to the coming generation, and they selected Wu-Han as the field for their endeavor, although this college had never before been regarded highly in educational circles.

Interested Chinese observers now declare that the air of learning at Wu-Han is purer perhaps than at any other college in China. They assert that there are fewer professors there who have part-time work outside the campus; and fewer students who prefer politics, play, or society to their studies. Almost no student strikes have marred the work at Wu-Han, and two of the university magazines rank high among the contemporary publications of China.

The success at Wu-Han is hailed by educationists here as evidence of the fact that it is not lack of money that is hampering higher learning in China today so much as lack of idealism. Wu-Han is handicapped by inadequate buildings and apparatus, and the site at Hankow has never been esteemed among scholars, but already the work done there has attracted the attention of professors and students of the more richly endowed colleges of Peiping, who are themselves inspired and encouraged by the example of this new cultural center.

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

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STOCKS TURN SHARPLY UP IN NEW YORK

President Hoover's Speech on Economic Recovery Most Encouraging

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The stock market ended its dullest week in recent years today with a violent upswing in prices.

Impetus for this bullish awakening was provided by President Hoover's announcement that he was holding non-partisan conferences looking to steps to assist the economic situation, particularly in Germany.

Stock prices surged up from 2 to more than 10 points, with several of the principal issues gaining 4 to more than 6 points. Trading for a time was the most active seen this month, with the ticker tape lagging a minute or two behind transactions on the floor.

Transfers for the two-hour session aggregated 1,500,000 shares, exceeding the turnover of any five-hour session this week.

Bonds also joined the advance, particularly the German issues and the domestic rails. The carrier issues, in both the share and bond markets, were conspicuously strong, as Wall Street felt that President Hoover's conferences may possibly deal with the domestic railroad situation, as well as conditions abroad.

The upturn came at a time when discouragement was again seeping through the financial district. Some observers had insisted that the extreme dullness of the stock market must be regarded as a forerunner of an important upturn but as one broker put it, they seemed to be crying in the wilderness.

The Washington announcement was a surprise to Wall Street, and the vigor of the upturn presumably reflected primarily the hasty withdrawal of bears. It had been unofficially reported in Wall Street for some time that the Washington Administration was giving its serious attention to the German situation, and that the Federal Reserve and other central banks had determined to keep it in hand, but it required a formal statement to disclose the shorts.

Closing prices in the share market were near the day's best, as profit taking in the late trading was negligible. There were some recessions of a point or so from the best, however.

Rails Are Strong

In the rails, Union Pacific and Atchison gained about 10 points. New York Central gained 7, and New Haven more than 5. The day's extreme gain was in Auburn, which got up 18, and closed only a little under the top.

General Electric and International Telephone gained 4 points, and U. S. Steel and American Telephone, about 7. General Motors gained more than 2 points, and Radio sold up nearly 2.

Additional withdrawals of capital from Berlin yesterday had made the situation highly disturbing. The 7 per cent Reichsbank rate evidently was not having the desired effect. The Reichsbank reserves have been reduced to about the legal minimum of 40 per cent. Rationing of credit to German industry has grown imminent. This would be likely to force exports of goods, amounting to virtual dumping on foreign markets.

The week-end business surveys gave Wall Street some grounds for cheer, in addition to the Washington news. Index figures on commodity prices for the past week generally show continued stability from the previous week, the first in about three months. The mercantile reviews indicated some falling off of retail trade after the better reports of the preceding week, but said wholesalers had been cheered by inquiries for fall merchandise.

Furthermore, estimates of steel production in the Youngstown area for next week indicated a check to the recent decline and a slight upturn for the first time in weeks, contrary to the normal downward trend at this time.

Bonds Generally Advance

The bond market staged a general advance today and trading was more active than usual in a short session.

Strength was most apparent in railroad and foreign obligations. The movement in the former was simultaneous with strength in carrier stocks and many of the best gains of the latter were scored by German issues.

St. Paul 5s of 2000 and Southern 4s of 1956 jumped more than 1 point each and were two of the most active issues of the whole list. The breadth of the upturn may be realized from the fact that such issues as Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978 and Pennsylvania General 4½s were both active and higher. Declines were unusually few and small.

The overnight news about the plans of the Federal Government to aid Germany proved a strong stimulant to German obligations, although the early trading in them was dull, and imparted a better tone to the foreign group generally. The German 5½s jumped more than 2 points on a large turnover, and Berlin City Electric 6½s jumped more than 3 points. French 7½s were more active than usual and firm. Other European issues reached higher levels, almost without exception.

A group of American bankers included among the creditors of the Creditanstalt of Vienna will discount bills for the Austrian treasury to the extent of $7,000,000, it was learned today. The entire operation in which bankers of other nations take part will aggregate $21,000,000.

Loans of the United States Government continued quiet and steady.

Public utility and industrial issues were not so active and strong as the rail and foreign obligations. Stock privilege bonds appreciated in sympathy with the rise in stocks.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Buoyant; shorts cover as Washington considers German situation.

Bonds: Strong; German issues advance.

Curb: Strong; inclusive rallies.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; sterling firm.

Cotton: Higher; firm stock market, local covering.

Sugar: Holiday.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last June 20	June 19
14¼	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	5½	5	5½	5⅝
52	19	6	Abitibi pf	200	19	19	19	
23⅞	11⅛	1	Adams Express	700	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛
92	83½	5	Adams Exp pf	20	85	85	85	85
11⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	6	5	5¾	
109⅞	70¾	3	Air Reduction	4500	81	77¾	81	76½
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	10900	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
8½	5	..	Albany PW Pap	1200	8	6⅞	8	
12¾	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	700	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	3900	122¾	114⅞	121⅞	113⅞
42⅞	18⅞	2	Allis Chalmers	1500	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	23⅞
23	15½	2	Amerada	400	16½	15⅞	16½	15⅞
29⅞	11½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	17	17	17	
4⅞	1½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	7⅛	7	7	
12⅞	5⅞	..	Am Brown Boveri	200	8	8	8	
72	31	7	Am Br Bov pf	20	69	69	69	69¾
129⅞	92¼	5¶	Am Can	27100	106¾	100⅞	105⅞	99¼
152½	145	7	Am Cash pf	100	150	150	150	
38⅞	14	2	Am Car & Fdry	200	17	17	17	16⅞
48⅞	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	200	42	42	42	40⅞
43⅞	15	2	Am Chain	200	18	17½	17½	
21¼	10	1.40	Am Colortype	200	11	11	11	
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alchol	300	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
33⅞	18½	..	Am European	200	19½	19½	19½	
51¾	21⅞	..	Am & For Pow	20900	28⅞	25¼	28⅞	24¾
26	9¼	..	Am International	200	13	12	13	11
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3	3	3	
23¾	8⅛	..	Am Metal	100	9	9	9	9
39⅞	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
64⅞	30⅞	1	Am Power & Lt	3200	36⅞	33⅞	36⅞	32⅞
85	74⅞	5	Am P&L pf sta	200	74	74	74	74⅞
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	400	12½	12	12½	12⅛
12⅞	5	..	Am Republics	200	6	6	6	6⅛
37⅞	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	18⅞	18	18⅞	16⅞
66	46	5	Am Safety Razor	200	47¾	47¾	47¾	46⅞
58⅛	24⅞	2	Am Smelt & Ref	2800	30⅞	27⅞	30⅛	27⅞
4½	1⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
31⅛	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
48⅛	37	2½¶	Am Stores	400	39½	39	39½	39⅛
60	43	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	48⅞	47⅛	48⅞	46
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	30200	172⅛	166⅞	171⅞	164⅞
110½	82	7	Am Type F pf	10	88	88	88	
80¾	40⅞	3	Am Wat W&E	9400	49⅞	44	49⅞	44⅞
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	400	44⅞	42⅛	44⅞	42
39⅛	20⅞	..	Am Woolen pf	400	27	27	27	
40¾	16	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	
43⅛	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	1200	23⅞	21⅞	23⅞	20⅞
19⅛	9	..	Andes Copper	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	400	50⅛	49½	50	49¼
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
29⅞	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	600	20	20	20	
203⅞	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	3100	161	153½	161	150
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	200	105	104¾	105	
23⅞	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	2900	15⅛	14¼	15⅛	13⅞
54	30	4	Atlas Powder	300	35½	35½	35½	35⅞
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	29400	170	152½	169	152¼
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	3½	3⅞	3½	3½
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	12¼	10⅞	12¼	11¾
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	5000	56⅛	52	56⅛	51¾
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	55½	54	55½	
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	1900	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7⅛
81	63½	4	Beatrice Cream	500	60	60	60	59
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Avition	2800	17¼	16¼	17¼	16
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	900	36½	35¾	36	34½
70⅞	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	10400	45¼	41½	44⅞	41⅞
123⅞	96⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	100	107	107	107	
29	16	1½	Blaw Knox	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	600	28	27⅞	28	26⅞
76½	47	3¶	Borden	2900	57⅞	55⅞	57½	55¼
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1500	18½	17¼	18½	17⅛
22¾	8¼	1½¶	Briggs Mfg	2500	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11½
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	100	17	17	17	
5¼	2	..	Brockway	400	2½	2¼	2¼	
26	10½	..	Brockway pf	10	12	12	12	
69⅞	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	600	66¼	64⅞	65⅞	64⅛
94¼	85⅞	6	Broklyn M T pf	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
13¼	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¼
124⅞	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	112	108¼	112	108
15	8	..	Brunswick Balke	200	8	8	8	8
20⅞	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¼
23	8½	..	Bullard	400	10½	10¼	10½	
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	900	23⅞	23½	23⅞	23
2	1¼	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
69¾	23⅞	..	Byers	200	31⅞	29	31⅞	28⅞
			—C—					
10⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
43⅞	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	700	29½	26½	29½	26½
11⅞	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	6	6	6	4
43⅞	29¾	3	Canada Dry	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	40
45⅞	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1200	26	25	26	24¾
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20	20	20	
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
92	85	4	Caro Clinch & O	80	89	89	89	
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	12900	72¼	65¼	72¼	64⅞
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	24½	23¼	24¼	22½
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	10	15	15	15	15
24⅞	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	700	21½	20¾	21½	20½
30⅛	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco	200	16½	16½	16½	
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-teed	400	4	4	4	
23¼	7⅞	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	36	34½	36	34
46½	27	2½	Ches & Oho	2900	37	34	37	33½
26⅞	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	21	21	21	20¼
8⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	4½
15⅞	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	9½	7¾	9¼	
65½	22½	5	Ch Rock Isl & P	100	39	39	39	33
23	19	3	Chi Yellow Cab	100	19⅛	19	19	
33¾	17⅞	2.40	Childs Company	100	19⅛	19¼	19¼	
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	17900	19⅞	17⅞	19	17⅞
37⅞	30	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	200	30	30	30	30¼
4⅞	2	..	City Stores	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	44	44	44	44
17⅞	9	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	14¼	13¼	14	13⅛
45⅞	20⅞	2§	Columbia Gas	2900	27¾	25½	27¾	25½
111⅞	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	2200	69	65⅞	68¾	64
16⅞	6	56	Columbia Graph	1700	8	7⅞	8	7⅛
8½	6	56	Columbia Gr ct	400	7¾	7½	7¾	
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	100	17	17	17	
35⅞	30⅞	3	Comm Cred A	100	34	34	34	33½
34	22	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	27¼	26¼	27½	25¾
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	2200	14	12¾	14	12⅞
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	2600	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
100⅞	90	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	93¼
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	200	11	10⅞	11	10⅛
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film 1 pf	100	12½	12½	12½	
109⅞	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	21100	93¾	91	93¾	88¼
105⅞	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	105
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	13	13	13	12¼
3⅞	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
62¾	40⅞	2½	Cont Can	11000	48⅞	46½	48⅞	46
16⅞	8⅛	1	Cont Dia Fibre	100	9	9	9	8½
57⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	41	40½	41	39½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1800	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	6⅞
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
86⅞	55¾	3¶	Corn Products	700	66½	63⅞	66½	63¼
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	170	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	
19⅞	12¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	
63	30⅞	..	Crucible Steel	100	37	37	37	36½
44	30⅛	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	33¼	32	32	
5¾	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	3¾	3½	3½	3½
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	20	19	20	18⅞
2⅞	⅞	..	Cuban Cane Pr		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing	400	73	70	73	70
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	200	10½	10	10⅛	10
22	19¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	19⅞	19¾	19¾	20
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	100	53	53	53	52
23	24⅞	..	Diamond Match	200	18⅞	17⅞	18½	17½
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	200	12¾	12½	12½	12⅞
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	21200	81½	73¼	81½	76½
106¾	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf	200	105¾	105¾	105¾	
			—E—					
185¾	118	5	Eastman Kodak	600	134¼	129½	134¼	127½
74⅞	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	12700	40⅞	38	39¾	38
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	21400	38	35¾	37⅞	34¾
108⅛	92⅞	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	96½	96½	96½	
66	49⅛	5	Elec StorBattery	1000	56	54¾	56	
35⅞	27¾	2½	Equitable Off Blg	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅞
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	200	21	18¼	21	18
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1pf	200	30	29½	30	
			—F—					
29¾	15⅞	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	100	16	16	16	
26	15½	..	Fed Dept Stores	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	22½
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	200	18	18	18	16⅞
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	43	42	43	
22	16	..	Filene's Sons Co	30	21	21	21	
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	200	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
63⅞	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	—	60½	60½	60½	60½
55	41	2½	First Nat Stores	200	54½	54¼	54½	53⅞
3	1	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	2	1⅞	2	1½
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	700	26⅞	24¾	26⅞	24
32½	20½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	24	23¾	24	
			—G—					
60	42	5	Gamewell	1800	44⅞	44	44⅞	45
2⅞	⅝	..	Gardner Motor	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	400	6	5¾	6	
73⅛	50⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1900	57⅞	57¾	57⅞	56½
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	1800	20½	20	20½	19
25⅞	17⅞	2	Gen Baking	100	19½	19½	19½	19¼
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	11900	43	38⅞	42¼	38⅛
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
56	43	3	Gen Foods	500	48⅞	46¾	48¼	46½
35¾	27	2.62	Gen Ital Edison	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	400	96½	96½	96½	
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	21300	35⅞	33¾	35⅞	33⅜
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	101⅞	101½	101⅞	101
23	8⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	10	10	10	9¾
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
57⅞	29	4	Gen Refractories	1800	34	33⅞	34	
15½	3⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	2500	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¼
38¾	21⅛	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3500	25¾	23⅞	25¾	23½
76⅞	62¾	5	Gillette S R pf	100	72½	72½	72½	72
7⅞	4	..	Gimbel Bros	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
16⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	1800	8½	8	8½	8¼
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	7300	6⅞	5⅞	6½	5¾
42⅛	21	2½	Gold Dust	4100	27¼	25¾	27½	25½
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	1500	11¾	11	11⅞	10¼
68	35	7	Goodrich pf	100	40	40	40	
52¾	30⅞	3	Goodyear	11200	36¼	33½	38⅞	33
6½	3¼	..	Graham Paige	1500	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
18⅞	10⅞	..	Grand Union	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	14⅛
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	41	41	41	
39½	25¾	1	Grant (W T)	2800	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	37⅞
69¾	43⅛	5	Great Nor pf	3200	51	48¾	51	48½
6¾	2⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2100	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3½
37½	10⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
38⅞	11⅝	1½	Fax Film A	11000	20⅛	18⅞	20⅛	18¼
43¼	22	3	reeport Texas	200	25⅛	25	25⅛	24⅛
			—H—					
105¾	83¼	5	Hershey Choc	1100	92½	92	92½	90½
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅞
19⅛	5⅞	..	Hollander	400	15	15	15	14⅞
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	1800	37	34	37	33⅞
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	100	8	8	8	7⅞
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16
44½	33⅞	3½	Hudson & Man	1900	36⅛	36	36⅛	
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	900	14	13½	14	13⅞
13⅞	5⅞	..	Hupp Motors	500	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7
			—I—					
89	41½	5	Ill Central	1800	48	45	48	44⅞
4¾	2	..	Indian Motor	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	1900	29⅞	29	29⅞	27
186	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	88½
11⅞	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
11	10¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10½
34	10½	..	Interboro Rap T	300	[illegible]	27¼	25⅞	27½
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5¼	1⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
51¼	16¼	..	Int Agr ppf	100	18	18	18	
179¾	117	6¶	Int Business M	500	140	132	140	132¼
62½	27¾	4	Int Cement	100	32	32	32	30
60½	38⅞	2½	Int Harvester	8100	41⅞	40¼	41⅞	39½
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	7100	21¼	20½	21	20
73¼	50	4	Int Match pf	500	55½	55	55½	54
20¼	9½	.60	Int Nickel	2500	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	11¼
10¼	4	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
4½	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
43¼	18½	7	Int Pap&Pow pf n.	1900	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	
42	29¼	3	Int Salt	700	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33
48¾	46¼	3	Int Shoe	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46¼
51	24¾	..	Int Silver	1900	26	24	26	
38⅞	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	11100	30⅞	27⅞	30⅛	26⅞
21⅞	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	100	14	14	14	
			—J—					
57½	38½	4	Jewel Tea	100	40	40	40	38⅛
88⅞	40⅞	3	Johns Manville	21100	54⅞	48⅞	53⅞	48
126	105	7	Johns Mans pf	10	108½	108½	108½	108½
			—K—					
7	2	1.03	Karstadt	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24⅞	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	12	12	12	
3½	1⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15⅞	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	11100	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	9⅛
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	20	40	40	40	
31⅛	14⅞	2	Kennecott Cop	8100	18⅞	17¼	18⅞	16⅞
70	23⅞	..	Kinney pf	30	26	26	26	26
29	25	1.60	Kresge	500	26½	26	26½	26⅛
27¾	17¼	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	8200	19¼	18⅞	19¼	18⅞
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	5100	27⅞	26⅞	27½	25⅞
			—L—					
4⅛	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	100	3	3	3	
101⅞	88⅞	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	50	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	
69⅞	45⅞	3	Lehman Corp	100	55	55	55	60
30⅞	11⅛	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	18	18	18	18
34⅞	19¼	2c	Lima Loco Wks	100	24	24	24	
55⅛	20⅞	3	Liquid Carbonic	1900	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	25
63⅞	38⅛	3	Loew's Inc	7300	41⅞	38⅞	41⅞	38⅞
6⅞	2⅞	..	Loft Inc	1100	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛
54⅞	40⅞	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	47	47	47	48
111	61⅛	5	Louisville & N	800	80	74½	80	
19	8⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	1800	11	10⅞	11	
			—M—					
103½	71½	4¶	McKeesport Tin	5100	84	79½	84	79⅞
10⅛	4⅛	..	McLellan Stores	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
43⅞	21⅞	2	Mack Trucks	1900	22⅞	22⅞	22	20⅞
106⅛	68⅞	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	3300	78	75	78	73¼
21⅞	10¼	1	Magma Cop	100	19	19	19	
12⅞	1⅛	..	Manati Sug pf	100	2	2	2	
61	50⅞	7	Man Elv gtd	20	57	57	57	
39	30	..	Man Elv mg	2100	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37
24⅛	18¼	1.20	Marine Mid	1900	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	19½
10	2	..	Marmon Motor	1100	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
32⅞	23¼	2½	Marshall Field	1900	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	26⅛
31⅛	17⅞	2	Mathiesen Alkali	300	20⅛	20	20⅛	19½
39	28	2½	May Dept Stores	2900	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞
71½	64	6	Maytag 1pf	100	64	64	64	64
34	23¼	2	Melville Shoe	100	26	26	26	
27	22	1.89	Met-Goldwyn pf	100	24	24	24	24⅛
20¼	10⅞	..	Mex Seaboard	4100	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	13⅞
16⅞	5⅞	..	Mid-Cont Pet	500	8⅛	8	8	8
31⅞	13⅞	3	Midland Steel	300	18⅛	18	18	18
7⅛	2⅛	..	Min Moline	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
26⅞	9⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1800	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	13⅞
107	50	5	Mo Pacific pf	100	59⅞	59	59⅞	
26½	18⅛	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1100	23	21½	23	21½
29⅛	15⅞	..	Montgom Ward	2400	19½	18	19½	17⅞
30⅞	8⅞	..	Mullins Body	500	23	22	23	21
18¾	6⅛	..	Murray Body	100	7	7	7	7
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	1400	25¾	24¾	25¾	24¼
83⅞	59	2.80	Nat Biscuit	9100	66⅞	61⅞	66⅞	62¾
39⅞	18⅞	..	Nat Cash Reg	1800	24⅞	23¼	24⅞	23
50⅞	26⅞	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	23900	34⅞	33	34⅞	32⅞
132	85	5	Nat Lead	300	102	97¼	102	99
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	23000	25⅞	24¼	25¾	23¼
58	33	2	Nat Steel	900	37	36½	36½	36⅞
70¼	26	4	Nat Supply	500	27	26¾	27	
14¾	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	2400	8½	7¾	8¼	7⅞
24⅞	13	1	Nat Tea	300	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
14⅞	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	2400	8½	7¾	8¼	2⅞
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	200	13	13	13	12⅞
132¼	71½	8	NY Central	5800	89⅞	83⅛	89½	82⅞
88	40	6	NY Chi & StL	800	46½	45⅞	45⅞	
37¾	8	..	NY Dock	100	13	13	13	
128	5	..	NY Investors	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
94⅞	63	6	NY NH & H	5300	77	70¼	77	71½
119⅞	104½	7	NY NH & H pf	100	110	109¼	110	
11⅞	5⅞	..	NY Ont & W	100	10½	10½	10½	9⅞
29½	15⅞	..	Noranda M	1200	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	15¾
217	139	10¶	Norfolk & West	1900	165½	165	165½	161
90¼	56⅞	10a	North American	8900	64⅞	62	64⅞	62
57	53	3	North Amer pf	100	56	56	56	55
11	4⅞	..	No Am Aviation	1700	8½	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	3100	40	36¼	40	35½
			—O—					
19½	7	1	Ohio Oil	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
28	10	..	Oliver F2E ppf	100	11½	11½	11½	
6½	3⅞	..	Omnibus	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
58½	31⅛	2½	Otis Elevator	1800	35½	34⅞	35⅞	34⅞
18⅞	6¼	..	Otis Steel	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
69½	70	7	Otis Steel ppf	10	35	35	35	
			—P—					
54⅞	36	2	Pacific Gas&El	5100	45	43½	45	43⅞
69⅛	48⅛	3	Pacific Lighting	100	54	53⅛	54	53⅛
131¾	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	30	124⅞	123⅞	123⅞	122⅞
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	1230	7⅞	7	7⅞	6⅞
4⅛	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50⅛	19⅞	2½	Paramount Pub	11300	24⅞	22⅞	24⅞	22⅞
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
6½	3	..	Pathe Exch A	100	4	4	4	3⅛
46½	28⅞	1	Penick & Ford	3100	33⅞	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞
39⅞	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	5100	34⅞	32⅞	34⅞	32⅞
64	42⅛	4	Pennsylvania RR	8300	48⅞	46⅞	48⅞	46⅞
250	183¼	8	Peoples Gas L&C	2100	198	193	198	191⅛
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	1800	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
56½	52½	3	Phila Co 6%	100	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞	
12⅛	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	1800	7⅞	7	7⅛	7
16⅞	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	1700	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛
72⅞	58½	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
23¾	6½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	9	9	9	
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
39½	18	..	Postal Tel pf	900	22	22⅞	22	
15¼	9¾	1.40¶	Pitts Screw&Bolt	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
26½	14⅞	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	1300	18	17⅞	18	17
71¼	56	2.40	Proctor & Gam	1800	64⅞	62⅞	64⅞	62⅞
96½	72	3.40	Public Service	10100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
137⅞	128¼	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
112½	109¼	6	Pub Ser E&G pf	1900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58½	23	4	Pullman	2100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	½	..	Punta Alegre Sug	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	100	6¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55¼	24¼	3	Purity Bakeries	100	31	30	31	[illegible]
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	11200	16	14⅞	16	14⅞
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	2200	36⅞	35	36⅞	35⅛
61	37	4	RR Securities	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	7	7	7	
19¾	5⅞	..	Remington Rand	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅛	6	.40	Reo Motors	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅞	10	..	Republic I & S	1200	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛
54	27	..	Repub I&S pf	1400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅞	11	2	Reynolds Metal	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6⅞	1	..	Richfield Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	15¾	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42⅞	24⅞	1.87	Royal Dutch	800	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	35⅞
			—S—					
65¼	38⅞	5	Safeway Stores	[illegible]	51	49	51	
62¾	9	..	StL & SF	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33½	7	..	StL Sou'western	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20¼	12¼	2	Savage Arms	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1⅞	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
63¼	44¾	2½§	Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29½	16¼	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
78	25½	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅞	6¼	1	Sinclair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54½	36	2	So Calif Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
109⅞	67¼	6	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	1200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
83	53	5	Southern Ry pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
36	21	2	Spalding & Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅞	6	1	Sparks Withing	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20½	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	800	17⅞	17	17⅞	16⅞
88⅞	55½	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1200	64⅞	62	64⅞	60
51¾	31½	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	900	36⅞	36	36⅞	36
52½	30⅞	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	5800	37	35⅞	37	35
26	13⅞	1.60	Stand Oil NY	6400	16⅛	15¼	16	15⅞
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	700	10¾	10¼	10¾	
54⅞	25⅞	3	Stone & Webster	1000	30⅞	28	30	27⅞
26	14⅞	1.20	Studebaker	800	17⅞	16¼	16⅞	16¼
40⅞	30	2½	Superheater	400	32	31	32	
			—T—					
9½	5⅛	.50	Tenn Cop & Ch	200	6¼	6	6¼	
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	3400	20½	19⅞	20½	20⅛
55¾	20⅛	3	Texas Gul Sul	200	34	32¼	33⅞	31½
6½	2⅞	..	Texas @ Pac Coal	100	3½	3½	3½	
7⅞	7½	..	Texas & P Land	900	9½	9	9½	8¾
22	9¼	1.60	Thatcher Mfg	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½
9	4	..	Thermoid	600	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅛
13	5½	..	Third Ave Ry	1000	13½	12⅞	13½	12½
8⅞	3½	..	Thompson Star	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
9	4	.60	Tide Water Asso	100	6	6	6	5¾
68	38	6	Tiwe Wat Asso pf	100	40½	40½	40½	
59	32	3	Timken Roller	3400	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	33
18	6⅞	1	Transamerica	5600	7⅞	7	7⅞	7
11¾	6½	..	Tri Continental	600	8	7⅞	8	8
94¼	92¼	6	Tri Cont pf	200	93	93	93	93
24	12	.60§	Truscon Steel	1400	13	12	12	
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	10	10	10	10
75¾	40	5	Underwd El Fish	100	47½	45	47½	44
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	10500	50⅞	47⅞	50⅞	48⅞
20⅞	14	2§	Union Oil Calif	1000	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛
205⅛	137	10	Union Pacific	1100	167	157	162	152
87	83⅞	4	Union Pacific pf	200	85¼	85¼	85¼	
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air & Tr	18500	26⅞	24	26⅞	22⅞
41⅞	31	2	United Biscuit	100	35½	35½	35½	35⅞
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	54300	23⅛	21⅛	23⅞	21¼
52⅛	44¾	3	United Corp pf	400	50	49⅞	49⅞	49⅛
12	3	..	United El Coal	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
67⅞	48¼	4	United Fruit	800	54⅛	53½	54½	53½
37½	25⅞	1.20	United Gas & Im	1900	29⅞	28⅛	29⅞	28
12⅛	6	..	US & For Sec	500	7½	7⅛	7½	
90	76	6	US & ForSpf	500	82⅛	79	82½	
30½	10⅞	..	US Freight	100	16	16	16	15⅛
77⅞	25	8	US Indus Alco	500	27⅛	26½	27⅛	25⅞
37⅞	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	600	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	
36⅞	13½	2	US Realty	1200	14½	14	14⅛	14⅞
20⅞	10⅛	..	US Rubber	1400	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	11⅞
152⅞	83⅛	7	US Steel	43800	93⅞	87⅞	92⅞	86⅞
150	136½	7	US Steel pf	800	142⅛	141⅞	142⅛	141⅞
42	24	8	Univ Pictures pf	10	30	30	30	
31	19½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	2500	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛
			—V—					
2	⅛	..	Vadsco Sales	900	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
76¾	23⅛	..	Vanadium	16400	31⅞	27⅛	31	27
43⅞	22¼	..	Van Raalte pf	25	38	38	38	
71⅞	59¼	7	Va-C Chem 7%	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	
71⅞	38⅛	4	Vulcan Detin	80	44⅞	42⅛	44⅞	42⅞
			—W—					
26	8	..	Wabash RR	300	12½	12	12⅛	
51	10	..	Wabash pf A	200	22	22	22	21
15	5	..	Walworth	300	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
20⅞	4⅞	..	Warner Bros A	5800	8⅞	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛
40⅞	14⅞	2	Warren Bros	500	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	20
49⅞	30	3	Warren cv pf	30	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
32	22½	2	Warren F & P	300	27	25	27	
20¼	17⅞	2	Wesson Oil	400	20	20	20	
112	103	7	W Penn El 7%	80	103¼	103¼	103¼	
44½	17½	..	Westn Dairy P A	700	25⅞	21	25⅞	21
12⅞	4⅞	..	Westn Dairy P B	900	8⅞	7	8⅛	6⅞
19⅞	9	..	Westn Maryland	300	12⅛	10¾	12	10⅞
150⅞	96⅛	8	Westn Union	1400	112⅛	109	112	107
[illegible]	54¼	4	Westing Elec	38500	60⅞	56⅞	60⅞	56⅛
40	18	2	Westvaco Chlor	200	21½	21¼	21½	
8	3⅞	..	Willys-Overland	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3⅞	1⅛	..	Wilson & Co	100	2	2	2	2
31⅞	21	..	Wilson & C pf	200	35	35	35	33½
72⅞	54⅞	2.40	Woolworth	3900	68⅞	66⅞	68⅞	65⅞
106⅞	37⅛	..	Worthington Pump	4500	47	42½	46	41⅞
80⅞	66⅞	4	Wrigley	300	72¼	71	72¼	70¼
			—Y—					
15⅛	6⅞	..	Yellow Truck	1500	7¾	7⅛	7¾	7¼
			—Z—					
5¼	2⅞	..	Zenith Radio	100	2½	2½	2½	

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

DETROIT EDISON BONDS

An additional issue of $15,016,000 the Detroit Edison Company 4½ per cent general and refunding mortgage gold bonds, series D, due Feb. 1, 1961, is being placed on the market today by Coffin & Burr, Inc., Harris, Forbes & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Bankers Company of New York and First Detroit Company, Inc. The bonds are priced at 103½ and interest, yielding about 4.38 per cent.

LOAN TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PARIS, June 20—Final formalities for a French $50,000,000 5 per cent loan to Czechoslovakia have been concluded at Prague, but issues will be deferred until the autumn.

WORLD COTTON TRADE OUTLOOK

Most Countries Show Lack of Encouraging Features —Spain Has Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With few exceptions the reports from the different cotton-growing countries are not encouraging, according to the International Cotton Bulletin. In India, however, the increase in the Indian tariff on cotton piece-goods in April, 1930, and the boycott of foreign piece-goods in 1930 gave impetus to cotton-mill activity, and at the close of the year the Indian cotton industry was operating full time, with some mills working double shifts.

But cotton cloth imports have been reduced to about half their normal value owing to the depression in trade and the agitation against the purchase of foreign piece-goods. Spain is the only European country which reports prospects as satisfactory, with home demand steady and export trade increasing.

The crops for 1930-31 in the eastern hemisphere vary widely. In Australia there is an increase of 18,000 acres in the planted area. In the Belgian Congo an increase of 12,000 bales is expected; in Greece an increase of 10,000 bales and in the Italian colonies there is a drop of over 100,000 acres.

Soviet Russia has planned to increase her cotton production by 80 per cent in 1931, when nearly 6,000,000 acres will be planted. By 1932 it is claimed that cotton imports will cease.

In the Union of South Africa there is an estimated decrease of 19,000 acres in the planted area.

MODERATE ACTIVITY IN HARDWARE TRADE

Current activity in the hardware trade throughout the country is moderate in character, Hardware Age says in its weekly market summary. Sales volume has been well maintained at recent levels in some of the principal markets, while less favorable climatic conditions have retarded the demand in other leading market centers.

From present indications, it does not appear that June sales totals will equal those of the preceding month, but a fairly satisfactory month is expected.

The early movement of canning supplies and preserving equipment points to a very brisk demand in the near future. An active demand continues to prevail for paints, sporting goods, garden tools, lawn goods and housewares. Staple lines are moving in fair volume.

Prices on many raw materials and staples used in producing a wide variety of hardware products are now at the lowest levels in history, but it is believed that the price structure will soon assume a more stable status.

Credits have recently acquired a somewhat improved tone, as dealers have been enjoying fair business. This has enabled them to meet their obligations more promptly.

SEVERE DEFLATION IN ATLAS PLYWOOD

With Atlas Plywood 5½ per cent debentures selling at 45 and the stock at 7⅛ on the New York Curb, the market appraisal of the company's capital which includes $2,300,000 par value of debentures and 133,300 shares of stock, is only slightly more than $2,000,000.

At the end of May, net quick assets alone were in excess of $1,300,000 and fixed assets were carried on the books at a figure in excess of $4,000,000. Thus the market appraisal represents less than 40 per cent of the net quick assets and balance sheet valuation of fixed assets.

Atlas Plywood had been showing earnings in excess of the $2 per annum dividend on the stock until early this year. In the nine months to March 31, 1931, net income was approximately $110,000, or 82 cents a share on the stock. Dividend requirements for the period, which is the first nine months of the company's fiscal year, amounted to $1.50 a share. In the year ended June 30, 1930, earnings were equal to $3.38 a share and in the previous year $2.65 a share.

UNION AMERICAN INVESTING REPORT

Union American Investing Corporation reports for the year ended May 31, 1931, total resources, after deducting intangible assets and all current liabilities and including securities owned at market value, amounting to $4,218,306, equal to $2124 for each $1000 bond outstanding and to a liquidating value of $25.48 a share on the 87,600 shares of common outstanding on May 31, 1931.

Profit for the year ended May 31 was $83,878 after taxes and charges, but before loss on securities sold. Including net loss of $694,533 resulting from sale of securities, net loss for the year was $610,654.

Unrealized depreciation in market value of securities, as compared with cost, amounted to $1,102,140 on May 31, 1931, comparing with unrealized appreciation of $296,041 May 31, 1930.

CREDIT TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT

BERLIN, June 20—German banks have granted the Reich a credit of 250,000,000 reichsmarks in order to cover Government debts maturing in the near future. Banks will receive three months 9 per cent Treasury bills, which will be renewable until the end of the fiscal year and which will be discontinued by the Reichsbank. Day-to-day money is quoted at 7 per cent to 9 per cent, monthly money 7 per cent to 8 per cent and acceptances 7 per cent.

MAY FOOD PRICES OFF

WASHINGTON, June 20—Retail food prices in 51 cities, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed an average decrease of about 19 1-3 per cent since May 15, 1930. Weighted index, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 150.1 May 15, 1930, 124.0 April 15, 1931, and 121.0 May 15, 1931.

RIPLEY TO SPEAK ON ELECTRICITY

"Electricity, Past, Present and Future," is the title of an address which will be delivered to bankers, dealers and others associated with the Calvin Bullock investment organization at the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday at 3:30 p. m., by C. M. Ripley, leading electrical engineer and authority on sociological and economic trends.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

American Gas & Electric Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $19,338,012 after depreciation, interest, taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equivalent after dividends on $6 no-par preferred to $4.38 a share on 3,007,812 no-par shares of common, including shares issued as common stock dividend Jan. 2, compared with $20,390,609 in 1930, equal to $5.98 a share on 3,137,873 common shares.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
36 Affiliated Prod	21⅛	19⅞	20⅞
3 Alum Co Am	119	106	119
2 Alum Ltd	55	50	55
1 Alum Ltd pf	75	75	75
19 †Alum Ltd A war	19	17	19
10 Am Cities P&LB	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
22 Am Com Pow A	12⅛	11⅞	12⅞
Am Com Pow B	20	[illegible]	20
Am Cyan B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Dept St	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am & Fgn Pw war	16⅛	12⅞	16⅛
Am Gas & El	62	57⅞	61⅞
Am Laundry Mach	27⅛	27	27⅛
Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
Am Nat Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
158 Am Sup Power	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛
1 Am Sup P 1st pf	89	89	89
4 Amh Ut & Gen B vtc	2	2	2
1 Am Yvette	3	3	3
1 Anch Post Fence	3	3	3
76 Oppalach Gas	4⅛	4	4⅞
4 Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3	3⅞
†30 Asso Gas & El pf	77⅞	75⅞	77⅞
41 Asso Gas & El A	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
3 Asso Tel Util	24	23⅞	24
5 Atlas Util	5½	4⅞	5½
3 Atlas Util war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
B			
*1 Bickford pf	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Blue Ridge	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Blue Ridge cv pf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
12 Braz Tr & Lt	18⅛	15⅞	18¼
†300 Bunk Hill & Sul	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞
3 Butler Bros	4½	4⅛	4½
C			
2 Can Marc Wireless	2⅞	2¼	2⅞
1 Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 Cent Pub Serv A	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
30 Cent States El	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
1 Cent Sta El pf xw	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
1 Chain Strs Dev	1	1	1
165 Cities Service	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞
1 Cities Serv pf	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
1 Claude Neon Lts	4	4	4
†25 Comwlth Edison	199	199	199
15 Comwlth & So war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9 Com Wat Serv	10⅞	9⅞	10¼
1 Comstock Tun	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Cons Dairy	7½	7⅞	7½
2 Cont Roll & Stl Fdy	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10 Cord Corp	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
1 Crown C Intl A	4	4	4
D			
3 Dayton Airpl	⅝	½	⅝
3 Deere & Co	24¾	24	24¾
6 De Forest	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
2 Detroit Aircraft	1½	1⅛	1½
4 Douglas Airc	17⅞	17½	17⅞
†50 Duke Power	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
8 Duquesne Gas	1½	1¼	1⅛
3 Durant Mot	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
E			
3 East States Pow B	10½	10	10½
2 East Util Asso A	31⅛	31	31⅛
1 East Util Asso cv	6½	6½	6⅞
2 Eisler Elec	4	3¾	4
528 El Bond & Sh	38½	35	38¼
2 El Pow Assoc	13	12¾	13
12 El Pow Assoc A	12½	11⅞	11½
1 El P&L opt war	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
2 Empire Corp	1¼	1⅛	1¼
7 Europe El deb rts	1⅞	1¾	1¾
F			
2 Fairchild Avia A	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞
1 Foltis Fischer	2	2	2
3 Ford Mot Cana A	17¼	16⅞	17¼
2 Ford Mot France	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25 Ford Mot Ltd	11¼	10⅞	11¼
1 Fox Theater A	3	3	3
G			
4 Gen Aviation Corp	5¼	5	5¼
1 Gen Empire	16¼	16¼	16¼
†50 Gen Gas & El cv pf B	55	55	55
3 Gen Leather Co	5⅛	5½	5½
31 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	11⅞	8¾	9⅞
4 Gold Seal Elec	⅞	⅞	⅞
22 Goldman Sachs	5⅞	5¼	5⅞
15 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	52½	48⅞	52¼
H			
4 Hamilton Gas vtc	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
4 Hecla Min	4	4	4
1 Hudson Bay M&S	3½	3⅛	3½
7 Humble Oil	56½	55⅞	56½
1 Hydro El Sec	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
4 Hygrade Food	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
I			
1 Imp Oil Can	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Imp Oil Can Reg	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Ind Ter Ill A	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3 Insull Util	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
10 Intercon Petrol	⅞	⅞	⅞
6 Internat Pet	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5 Inter Util B	7⅛	7	7⅛
1 Interstate Equit	2	2	2
L			
1 Lakey Fdy	2	2	2
2 Lehigh C&N (1.20)	21	20⅞	20⅞
1 Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	21½	21½	21½
1 Lone Star Gas ([illegible])	15	15	15
1 Long Is Light ([illegible])	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1 Metro Ch Stores	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
M			
6 Magdalena Syn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mavis Bott A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 Mar Radio Telev	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Merritt Chap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Mesta Mach (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Metro Ch Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mid St Pet A vtc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mid St Pet B vtc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Mid West St Util (1½)	22	21⅞	22
10 Mid West Util	17	16⅞	17
1 Miller & Sons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†50 Mohawk Hud 1 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Mountain Prod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N			
1 National Am Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Nat Bond & Sh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Nat Fam Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Nat Fuel & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Nat Investors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Nat Pub Serv A	17	17	17
4 Nat Short T Sec A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†35 Neisner pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 New Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†10 New Eng Pow pf	79	79	79
4 Newmont Min	35	35	35
†15 NY Tel 6½% pf	118	118	118
81 Niag Hud Pow	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
9 Niag Hud P A war	2	1⅞	2
2 Niag Shares Md	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
1 Niag Shares Md war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Niles Bem Pond	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4 Nipissing Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Nor Am Avia A war	1	1	1
1 Nor European Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 North States P A	116	116	116
O			
2 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
†10 Ohio Pub Serv pf A	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Outboard Mot A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
P			
6 Pac G&E 1 pf	28⅞	28½	28⅞
2 Pacific Pub Ser	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞
1 Pacific West Oil	6	6	6
1 Pandem Oil	¼	¼	¼
2 Pan-Am Airways	24	24	24
†150 Parker Rust-Proof	94⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Peninsular Tel	21	21	21
7 Penrnoad Corp	5⅞	5½	5¾
†25 Phila El Co pf	106½	106½	106½
4 Pilot Radio A	10½	9¾	10½
6 Plymouth Oil	10½	8⅞	10½
1 Prod Roy	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Prudential Invest	9¾	9¾	9¾
R			
1 Reliance Int'l A	3	3	3
10 Repub Gas Corp	9	8¼	9
1 Reybarn Inc	⅞	1⅛	1⅛
2 Rockl L&P tr ctf	16½	16½	16½
2 Rossia Intl	3¼	3	3¼
S			
12 St Regis Paper	12½	11⅞	12½
24 Segal Lock	7	6¼	7
2 Shenandoah	4½	4¼	4½
5 Shenandoah pf	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Sylvanite Gold wi	⅞	⅞	⅞
†10 Smith A O	123	123	123
1 Solar Ref	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 So Nat Gas	5	5	5
2 South Penn Oil	13½	13¼	13¼
†50 So'west Bell Tel pf	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
1 So'west Gas Ut	3	3	3
41 Stand Oil Ind (2)	25⅞	24½	25¼
5 St Oil Ky (1.60)	18⅛	17⅞	18
†50 St Oil of Ohio (2½)	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2 St Pow & Lt (2)	33	32¼	33
1 Stein Cosmetics	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Strom Carlson (1⅛g)	12	12	12
21 Sunray Oil (5%f)	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
T			
1 Technicolor Inc	6	6	6
4 Teck Hugh Gold (.60)	7	6⅞	7
1 Trans Air Tr	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
6 Tri Cont Corp war	3⅞	3½	3⅞
1 Tri Utilities	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
U			
2 Ungerleider Fin	27½	27½	27½
2 Union Oil Asso (2)	17⅛	17	17⅛
5 Unit Chem ptc pf (3)	20¼	18	20¼
50 Unit Founders	5⅞	5¼	5⅞
230 United Gas	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
26 United Gas war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13 Un Lt & Power A (1)	21	20⅞	21
1 Unit Milk Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Unit Shoe Mach (2½)	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
12 U S Elec Pow	4⅛	4	4⅛
†50 U S Play Cards (2½)	40	40	40
1 U S Stores	2½	2⅛	2½
2 United Verde Ext (1)	6⅛	6	6⅛
3 Utah Apex Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Utility Equities	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6 Util Pow & Lt	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3 Util P&Lt B ctf	21⅞	21	21⅞
4 Utility & Indus	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
V			
9 Vacuum Oil	39	37½	39
1 Venezuelan Pet	⅛	⅛	⅛
W			
3 Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 West Mass Co	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
14 Woolworth F W	9⅞	10	10
5 Woolworth F W 6%	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Best & Me 4⅞s '61	95½	94⅞	95½
1 Can Nat Ry Eq 7s'35 E	110	110	110
9 CNR Eq 4½s '56	101	101	101
11 Caro P & L 5s'56	104½	104⅞	104⅞
2 Caterp Trac 5s '35	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Cent Ill El & G 5s'51	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Cent Ill P S 5s '68 G	101	101	101
1 Cent P & L 5s '56	93	93	93
33 Cent Pub Serv 5½s'49	73½	72⅞	73½
6 Cent St El 5⅛s '54	61½	61⅞	61⅞
5 Cent St P &L 5½s'53	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
9 Chic Dist El 5½s'35 B	102½	101⅞	102½
10 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	58	58	58
3 Cigar Strs R 5½s'49 A	65	65	65
3 Cities Ser 5s '66	64½	63⅞	64½
331 Cities Ser 5s '50	66⅞	64½	66⅞
3 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42	86⅞	86	86⅞
2 Cities Ser G Pipe 6s'43	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
6 Cities Ser Pw 5½s '52	74	73⅞	74

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Cleve El Illum 7s '41	105½	105½	105½
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s '56C	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Comwlth Ed 4¼s'60E	102¼	102¼	102¼
21 Cons Gas B 4s '81	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞
1 Cons Gas Ut 6s '43 A	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
5 Consum Pow 4⅞s '58	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
13 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
13 DixGulfGas6½s'37Aww	94⅞	91	94⅞
36 East Util Inv 5s'54 A	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞
1 ElPasoNG6½s'43ww	98	98	98
30 El Pw&Lt 5s 2030	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛
1 Empire O&R 5½s'42	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
2 Fairbanks Morse 5s'42	93	93	93
10 Fed Water 5½s'54	62	60⅞	62
3 Fla Pw&Lt 5s'54	87¼	86⅞	86⅞
1 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1 Gen Mot 5s '35	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Gen Mot 5s '33	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Gillette 5s '40	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3 Gobel (A) 6½s '35 A	81⅛	81	81
1 Grand Tr 6½s '36	109	109	109
2 Guan Inv 5s '48 A	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Gulf St Ut 4½s B '61	94	94	94
4 Hanna 6s '34	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Houst L&P 4½s '78D	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Idaho Pow 5s '47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Ill Po&Lt 5s '56 C	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s '57	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Indep Oil 6s '39	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
6 Indapls P&L 5s '57 A	104	103⅞	104
22 Insull Ut In 6s '40 B	86	84½	85⅞
1 Inter Po 6s '48A ww	32½	32¼	32¼
6 IntPowSec 6½s 55 C	87	86⅞	86⅞
1 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	73½	73½	73½
1 Int Tel 5s '61 A	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Invest Co 5s '47 A ww	79	79	79
3 Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57	94½	94½	94½
1 Iowa P&L 4½s '58 A	95	95	95
1 Jer CentP&L 5½s'45A	103½	103½	103½
2 Kelvinator 6s '36 xw	93	93	93
3 KentuckyUt 5s '69 I	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Ky Util 5s 61 H	99	99	99
2 Kimberly Cl 5s 43 A	97½	97½	97½
2 Kop Gas & C 5½s 50	101½	101½	101½
2 ehigh P S 6s 2026A	103	103	103
9 Louis P & L 5s 57	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
5 Mass Gas 5s 55	101⅞	101	101
1 Mich Asso Tel 5s 61A	94	94	94
3 Mid West Util 5s '35	92	92	92
5 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	94¼	94⅞	94¼
1 Miss Pw & Lt Co 5s'77	96	96	96
2 Natl El Pow 5s '78	66½	66⅞	66½
10 Nat Pub Srv 5s '78	65½	65	65½
27 Penn El 4s F '71	94⅞	94	94⅞
5 Penn Pub Ser 5s D '54	104⅞	104¼	104¼
4 Penn P&L 5s'53 D	104½	104½	104½
95 Penn P&L 4½s'81	98	97⅞	97⅞
18 Penn Tel Corp 5s'60 C	103½	103¼	103¼
6 Peop Lt&P 5s'79 ww	43	42⅞	43
4 Phila El Pow 5½s'72	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12 Shawing WP4½s'67A	98	97⅞	98
4 ShawingWP4½s'70D	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 ShawingWP5s'70C	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 So Cal Ed 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 So Cal Ed 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
4 So'n Nat Gas 6s '44	60	60	60
50 Nor State P 4½s '61	98½	98½	98½
2 Ohio Ed 5s '69	103½	103½	103½
3 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 O Pub S 5s '34 D	103	103	103
3 Okla G&E 5s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
2 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Pac G&N 5½s '52 C	106¼	106	106¼
27 Pac P&L 5s '55	98¼	97¼	98¼
2 Pac West O 6½s '43	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
5 PotomEd 5s '56 E	103½	103½	103½
4 oPtomEd 4½s '61 F	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Procter&G 4½s '47	105	105	105
6 PubSvNIll 4½s '78 D	98½	98½	98½
30 PubSvcNIll 4½s '81 F	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6 PubServOkla 5s '57D	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	102¼	101	102¼
41 Pug So P&L 5s '50 C	100⅞	99⅞	100⅞
25 RellMang 5s '54 A	88⅛	88	88
5 Repub Gas 6s A '45	88½	88	88½
5 Rem Arms 5½s '33	88	88	88
2 RochCentPow 5s '53	87	87	87
2 Ryerson&Son 5s '43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
86 SafeHarWPw 4½s'79	98⅞	97⅞	98⅞
5 SanAntPS 5s '58 B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 West Tex Util 5s'57 A	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
16 Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
16 U S Rub 6½s '33	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 U S Rub 6½s '34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 U S Rub 6½s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 Van Sweringen 6s '35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Virg Pub Serv 5s '46	92	92	92
2 Virg Pub Ser 5½s'46 A	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	83	83	83
FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
1 Cent Bk Ger 6s 52A	66	66	66
1 Cent Bk Ger 6s 51B	78	78	78
10 Com Priv Bk 5½s 37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Cuban Tel 7½s 41 A	103½	103½	103½
4 Danzig Port 6½s 52	68	68	68

BERLIN STOCKS SOAR ON WASHINGTON NEWS OF FINANCIAL HELP

BERLIN, June 20 (AP)—What is headlined on the financial pages as a "Hoover Boom" developed on the Boerse today as a result of news from Washington that the President has taken the initiative to strengthen Germany's economic position.

Leading stocks gained as much as 15 points. An announcement by the Reichsbank restricting drafts and discontinuing the quotation of a private discount rate put brakes on the upward movement, however.

Heavy demands for foreign currencies, estimated at 60,000,000 marks, led the Reichsbank to issue orders that drafts in the future would be honored only by the Reichsbank directly and that quotation of a private discount rate would be discontinued.

This was taken as amounting to indirect credit restriction. Despite the retarding result of the Reichsbank announcement closing prices were well above yesterday.

GRADUAL RISE IN TRADE PREDICTED

Better business in the second quarter of the year than in the first and a gradual improvement from now on was forecast by Jospeph Wilshire, president of Standard Brands, Incorporated, in a statement to the 10,000 employees of the company, none of whom, he said, had suffered a cut in wages or salary during the worldwide economic depression.

"On every hand we hear talk of the general depression in business and the far from encouraging outlook," said Mr. Wilshire, "I do not share this view and thinking you may be affected by these discouraging reports, I am taking occasion to say to you that my feeling is things are scraping bottom and that from now on there will be a gradual, if very gradual, improvement in conditions.

"We have made progress and the fact that we are making progress in these difficult times is encouraging."

ATLAS STORES CORPORATION

Stockholders of Atlas Stores Corporation will vote July 27 on reduction in authorized preferred to 100,000 shares from 300,000 and in common to 500,000 common shares from 1,500,000. Number of outstanding shares will not be changed.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

For the week ended June 13 the electric output of Associated Gas & Electric System was 6,978,273 k. w. h., an increase of 9.8 per cent over the similar week in 1930. Gas output for the week totaled 332,084,700 cubic feet, a decrease of less than 1 per cent.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) $2,000,000 LOAN

City of Providence, R. I., awarded a $2,000,000 4 per cent loan, consisting of $1,500,000 30-year school bonds and $500,000 10-year highway bonds, to syndicate consisting of Rhode Island Hospital Trust, Guaranty Trust and Stone & Webster and Blodget at 103.461.

TERMINATES REO VOTING TRUST

In a letter to Reo Motor Car Company certificate holders, William Robert Wilson, general manager, announced termination of the voting trust which was formed in Reo stock Feb. 13, 1930. He explained that results desired had been achieved sooner than had been anticipated.

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CORP.

General Gas & Electric Corporation has anticipated its Aug. 15 obligations by electing to redeem and pay off on July 15 a total of $7,500,000 principal amount of 4½ per cent serial gold notes, at par and accrued interest. This comprises half the outstanding issue.

BEACON PARTICIPATIONS, INC.

Beacon Participations, Inc., has filed with the Department of Public Utilities statement as of March 1, 1931, which shows total assets of $3,372,000, of which investments in stocks and bonds account for $1,735,000. This is practically the same as shown in the Dec. 31, 1930, balance sheet.

6% CERTIFICATES

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BOSTON

PREFERRED DIVIDENDS 83

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable June 30, 1931, to preferred stockholders of record June 27. Checks will be mailed.

M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMONWEALTH & SOUTHERN ISSUED

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, which shows earnings the same as already published from the preliminary report.

Chairman B. C. Cobb, in the annual report, says, in part: "A total of $74,297,892 was expended during 1930 for additions and improvements to property. Approximately 86 per cent was for the electric department, 6 per cent for the gas department, and the remaining 8 per cent dividend among the other departments and for general purposes.

"Approximately 150,000 kilowatts of installed generating capacity was added to the system.

"According to recent compilation, stocks of your corporation were owned by 20,187 preferred and 140,721 common stockholders, residing in every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and 38 foreign countries."

Regarding Muscle Shoals the report says: "In case the Government does not desire to sell or lease its plant at Muscle Shoals acquired as a war measure, but to retain and operate the power plants, it is believed that it should not engage in the distribution of electric energy in competition with its own citizens. There is no necessity in the present instance for the United States Government departing from its long established principle of leaving to private business the field of private enterprise."

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	8.75	9.03	8.75	8.89	8.70
October	9.17	9.34	9.16	9.31	9.11
December	9.40	9.58	9.40	9.55	9.34
January	9.52	9.66	9.51	9.65	9.45
March	9.71	9.86	9.71	9.85	9.62
May	9.94	10.06	9.90	10.04	9.86

Spots 9.05 up 30 points. Tone at close firm.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.74	4.74	4.71	4.71	4.62
October	4.84	4.85	4.82	4.82	4.73
December	4.91	4.91	4.89	4.89	4.79
January	4.95	4.95	4.93	4.93	4.83
March	5.04	5.04	5.02	5.02	4.93
May	5.12	5.12	5.10	5.10	5.00

Spots 4.85, up 10 points. Tone at close, firm. Sales 4000; (American) 2000.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	8.78	8.99	8.78	8.99	8.80
October	9.19	9.44	9.19	9.44	9.24
December	9.47	9.66	9.47	9.66	9.45
January	9.58	9.76	9.58	9.78	9.55
March	9.80	9.98	9.80	9.98	9.80
May	10.00	10.14	10.00	10.14	9.97

Tone at close firm.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	8.70	8.94	8.70	8.91	8.73
October	9.10	9.35	9.16	9.32	9.13
December	9.39	9.56	9.38	9.54	9.34
January	9.40	9.66	9.48	9.66	9.24
March	9.70	9.80	9.70	9.80	9.64
May	9.91	10.06	9.91	10.04	9.89

Tone at close firm.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	70.20	71.00	70.20	70.50	69.50
October	69.80	70.50	69.80	70.50	69.50
November	69.80	70.50	69.80	70.50	69.00
December	69.80	70.60	69.80	70.60	69.70
January	69.90	70.60	69.90	70.60	69.70
February	70.00	70.60	70.00	70.60	69.80
March	70.70	70.70	70.70	70.70	69.80
April	70.00	70.70	70.00	70.70	69.80

Tone at close firm.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
July	.56	.57⅞	.56	.57⅞	+1⅞
September	.56⅛	.58⅞	.56½	.58⅞	+1⅞
December	.60¼	.62⅞	.60⅞	.62⅞	+2
Corn					
July	.56⅞	.58⅞	.56⅞	.58⅛	+2⅞
September	.53⅞	.55¾	.53⅞	.55⅛	+1⅞
December	.49⅞	.49⅞	.46⅞	.49⅞	+3
Oats					
July	.26⅛	.26⅞	.25⅞	.26⅞	
September	.26⅛	.27	.26⅛	.27	
December	.28⅞	.29⅞	.28⅞	.29⅞	
Lard					
July	8.07	8.10	8.00	8.10	
September	8.02	8.20	8.02	8.20	
October	8.07	8.20	8.07	8.20	

EXCHANGE BUFFET CORPORATION

Exchange Buffet Corporation reports for the year ended April 30 net of $411,640 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.64 a share on 250,000 no-par shares, compared with $530,000 or $2.20 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Summer Slackness Felt in United States—European Conditions Mixed

Business conditions appear to be in a process of stabilization. Little change from week to week is discernible though recent developments have reflected those seasonal influences that make for summer quietness.

Steel production in the United States has moved somewhat lower. The operating rate for the industry is around 38 per cent The tone of the steel market has been strengthened, however, by the decision of some important makers to advance prices. A number of mills already have announced upward revisions. The new prices, of course, are as yet untested.

Electric power output also is lower. In the latest reported week power output was 4.9 per cent less than in the like period last year. The Atlantic seaboard report showed a decline of 1.4 per cent from the 1930 level, the first contraction from last year's volume to be reported for this section of the country.

Carloadings in the latest reported week showed a gain over the preceding week, but were in line with the general level set so far this year, which is in the neighborhood of 25 per cent below the level accepted as normal.

Crop Conditions Better

In the textile field the brightest feature is the demand for men's and women's wear in the worsted and woolen fabrics.

The cotton cloth market displayed a firmer tone this week.

Crop conditions are shaping up better than a year ago. The cotton crop is reported in good condition, and wheat areas, which have been very much in need of moisture, received good rains this week.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $9,139,410,000, a gain of 10.7 per cent over last week but a drop of 29.1 per cent from the like week last year.

Retail trade is now feeling the effect of summer slowness, Bradstreet's review this week says. Demand for seasonal goods continues, this review reports, but rainy weather in some sections has tended to retard buying.

Dun's review notes greater stability of prices this week.

"While contraction continues in many lines of industry," the report says, "there is renewed activity in others."

Reports From Abroad

Business activity in Great Britain continues at the same level as a week ago. The large influx of gold was an encouraging feature of the week's developments. The success of the Woolworth issue also had a favorable effect on sentiment.

Great Britain now is in second place among world producers of motorcars. Reports on the industry for 1930 showed a decline of only 1 per cent from the previous year in output of cars.

The metal markets continue unsettled.

Employment in France has gained again this week. Sentiment, however, is less favorable than recently due to a slowing down of sales in the face of downward revisions of both wholesale and retail prices.

German trade circles are still concerned over political conditions though, as compared with a few days ago, the situation has improved. Foreign trade reports have had an unfavorable effect on sentiment.

Leading Stock Markets

The chief characteristic of the New York Stock Market this week was quietness. Prices moved lower in each session but the declines were moderate and, in view of the small volume of trading, were considered not particularly important. Wednesday's market was the slowest in nearly five years, the total turnover of shares being less than 1,000,000.

The London stock market also was quiet this week, with prices irregular. Trading in Woolworth shares began Thursday. The ordinary shares rose to 1s. 10½d. premium, fell back to 7½d. discount on their opening day. On Friday they recovered to 4½d. premium. The preference shares ranged on Friday between 4½ and 9d. premium.

The Paris Bourse opened the week quietly, with midmonth's settlement under way. On Tuesday the price trend was highly irregular. The tone was firm at the start, but a wave of selling caused a decline throughout almost the entire list. After Tuesday the market turned dull and remained so until the end of the week.

The Berlin Boerse ignored uncertain political conditions this week and advanced during the first half of the period. Prices took a tumble Thursday, due to speculative selling. Friday's session was dull, with prices still on the down grade.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

ST. LOUIS, June 20—"A preliminary estimate for May indicates a surplus of $10,000 will be shown over fixed charges, although our results for the month will not be definitely known until June 22," said J. M. Kurn, president of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway. He added that crop conditions over the road's territory are the best in its history and, unless something unforeseen happens, there will be a record harvest.

AUTOS ON PASSENGER TICKETS

New England railroads have joined in a move to carry automobiles for vacationists on regular passenger tickets. It takes three tickets to pay for shipment of the car if two more tickets are bought for passengers. If a person travels alone it costs him four tickets to ship the car, five tickets being the minimum sold under this arrangement.

CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY

Central Maine Power Company has called for redemption on Aug. 1, all of its first and general mortgage 5½ per cent bonds, series C, due in 1949, at 104½. Bonds are outstanding in amount of $1,550,000.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99½	99½
Albany PWP 6s '48	86	86
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103	103
Amer Cy Foreign Pow 5s 2030	74	74½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	89½	89
Amer Inter 5½s '49	85¾	85¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '43	32	32
Amer Smelting 5s '47	101⅝	101⅜
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	150	150
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106⅝	106⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	119⅜	119
Amer WW & Elec deb 5s '78	105	105
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	60	60
Armour & Co 5½s '39	76⅛	75¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½ '43	71	69¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	97	97
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100⅛	100⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '95	98	98
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113⅜	113⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88⅛	88⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	90	90¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	89½	89⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	101	100
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108⅝	108⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113½	113½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103⅛	103⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	103
Boston & Maine 5s '35	98	98
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '39	106⅝	106⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr rf 6s '68	101⅝	101⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105¼	105
Bpff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106	105¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	101½	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101¼	101
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106½	106½
Can North 4½s '35	103¼	103
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	86¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	94⅞	94⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44	106	105¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	103	103
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	83½	80
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	95¼	95
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98½	98⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47	96¼	96⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	101⅝	101
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	103	103
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	32	32
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65⅝	65
Chicago M&StP 4½s C	93	93
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	34½	223½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	61	60½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	74⅜	73
Chicago & Nw 4½s	102¼	102¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	92⅞	91¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	78½	76½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	104⅝	104⅝
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	116
Chile Copper 5s '47	86	86
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96¼	95¼
Cin Ind StL&C RR 4½s	105⅝	103⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38	83⅝	83⅝
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	100⅞	100⅝
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	96⅝	96⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97⅝	97
Col Tol 4s	96¼	96¼
Con Gas 4½s	102	101⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	106⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	36⅞	36½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105½	105½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96⅝	96⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93⅛	91¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	54	54
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104	103⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107¼	107¼
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	99½	99⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86¼	86¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	106	104⅝
Erie RR ref 5s '67	76	76
Erie RRF gen lien	75½	75½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	75¾	75¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	100	100
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	25	25
Fre Elk No Val 6s	104½	104½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '46	98	98
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	35	35
Goodrich 6s '43	83	83½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	68	67¾
Gotham S Hos '36	97½	97½
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '39	103¾	103¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 B	97	97
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103½	103½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	120¾	120¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	87½	87½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	55
Hudson & Man adj 5s 57	79	79
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	90½	91¼
Humble Oil 5s '51	101	101
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Central 4s '52	73½	73½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	82	82
Ill Central 5s '53	97	96¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	97	97
Ind Kimstone 6s '45	90	90
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	97	96¾
Inland Steel 5½s B '81	106	106
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	93½	93¼
Inter Match Corp 8s '49	97½	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	87¼	87¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	77	75¾
Inter Rap Tran 6s '52	82	82
Inter Rap Tran 5s '32	99	99
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	98	98
Int & G Nor 6s 1952	93½	93½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	74¾	74¾
Int Paper rfg 5s '47	71½	71½
Int Paper 6s '55	82	82
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	43	43¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	87	86¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '39	89½	89¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	87½	87½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104¼	104¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98¼	98¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101	101
L'Autare 6s '34	48	48
Lehig'h Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	97	97
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	97½	96½
Lew's Inc 8s '51	97½	97½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47	45
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105¼	103¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	87½	87½
Manila 5s 6s '39	44	43
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95¾	93¾
Mich Cen 4½s '79	101¼	101¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103	101
Minn StP & SSM 6½s	93	93
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88	8
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	78¼	78
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	95	94½
Mo Pacific 5s '75	62	62
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	87	87
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	85½	85¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	85¾	85
Mo Pac 5s I '81	86	85
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	70	70
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105	105
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	101	101
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	69	68
Nat Acme Co 6s '49	94½	94½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101¾	101¾
New Eng Ry con 5s '45	111	110¾
Newf Spr&P 5s '53 B	91½	91½
Newpt Cin Bge 4½s	100	100
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85	85
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101⅝	101
NYC&HR rfc&im 4½s n	98½	97⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	75	74½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	93½	93½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	70	70
NY Dock Co 5s '38	60½	60½
NY Edison 5s '44	105¾	105½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100½	100½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112	112
NY N&H cv deb 3½s '56	39½	39½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¾	93¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	113¼	113¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53¼	53¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109	109
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	106
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102½	102½
Niag Share 5½s '50	94	94
North Am Co 5s '61	100	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	103¼	103¼
Nor Pac Ter Co & Lt 6s A '47	108	108
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	95½	95
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	94	94
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110¾	110¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	90	90
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95½	95½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105¼	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	79⅝	79⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95	95
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	100⅞	100⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	104¾	104¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s	96¾	96½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87⅝	87⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93¾	93¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105¼	104¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	75½	75½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '40	60½	60½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	85½	85½
Postal Tel Cable 5s '53	89	89
Pum Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105	105
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99¼	98½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101½	101½
Read rfg 4½s B '97	101½	101½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	75	74½
Rochester Gas 4½s	94	94
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	94¾	94¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	89	88¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	97¼	97
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	79	79
St Louis Southern 4s	100	99½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	77	76½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	85	82
St Louis Transit 5s	102	102
St P Union Depot rfg 6s '72	111	111
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	8½	8½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	63	63
Shell Union 5s '47	72½	70½
Shell Union 5s wt ww '40	74½	73½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	16	16
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	62	62
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103¼	102
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	106½	106½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	42	42
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	102	102
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	96¼	95¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	84	83½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	82	81½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	79	79¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	100	100
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	108	108
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	108	108
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	107½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98½	98½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	51	50¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104½	104½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	95	95
Texas Corp 5s '44	93	93½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	63¾	63¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¾	103
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	113¾	113¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	63½	63½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	11¾	11¾
Vanadium 5s	89	89
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104	103¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Wabash RR 5s 6s '39	94½	94½
Wagner Gumbel 8s '39	63	63½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	84½	83½
West Shore 4s 2361	87½	87½
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅝	106⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	70½	70
Western Union R E 4½s '50	106⅝	106⅝
Western Union 5s '51	108	107¾
Western Union tel 5s '36	104	104
Western Union 4½s '38	100	100¾
Western Union 5s '60	101	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	90¼	90¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	97½	97½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun20	Last Jun19
1st 4¼s '47	103.18	103.14	103.14	103.13
4th 4¼s '38	105.09	104.30	105.09	104.30
US 4s '44	108.20	108.10	108.20	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55	55
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	94½	94½
Akershus 5s' 63	89¾	89¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	65	65
Antioquia 7s A '45	52	52
Antioquia 7s B '45	50¾	50¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	52	52
Antwerp 5s '58	103½	103½
Argentine Gov 5s '48	77	77
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	79¼	79¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	79¾	79¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	80¾	79½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	79¾	79¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	80	79¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	79½	79¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	79¼	79½
Australia 5s '53	60	59½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106¾	106¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	89½	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¾	94¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114	114
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103	103¼
Bergen (City) 5s '49	97½	97½
Bordeau (City) 6s '34	100	100
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	49	49½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	48½	48½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	67½	67½
Bremen 7s '35	87	87
Budapest (City) 6s '62	64	64
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	59½	59¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103¼	103¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	96¾	96
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	61	60
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	50	50
Chili (Rep) 6s '60	52	52
Chile (Rep) 8s Jan '61	56¾	54½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	56¼	56¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	52	52
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	50¾	50¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	53	53
Christiana (City) 5s '54	102½	102½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	56	56
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	61¾	60
Copenhagen (City) 5s '53	100¾	100¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	63	63
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	66	66
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	58	58
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '59	53¾	53½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	99¼	99¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¼	106¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¾	97¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87½	87½
Dresden 7s '45	85	85
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87	87
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103	103
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125½
Gennesinkirchen Min 6s '34	84½	84
German 7s '49	99½	99
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	81	81
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	70	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	71½	69¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	83½	81
Germ Con Ind 6½s '53 Ctfs	69	67¼
Germ Pr Pow '53	71½	71½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	78	78
Germ Gov Ind 6½s '53	72	69½
Good Hope L&PW 7s '46	82	79¾
Hanse 6s '38 ww	83½	80½
Hudson Steel 6s '46	83½	83½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	100	98
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91½	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99¾
Jap (Gen Pow) 6½s '36	93½	93¾
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	97¾	97¾
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	97¾	97¾
Karstadt 6s '43	54	54
Lapeer (City) 7s '47	81	81
Leonard Tie 7s '42 ww	118	118
Leonard Tie 7s '42	118	118
Lima 7s '58	90	90
New South Wales 5s '57	93	93
New South Wales 5s '58	93	93
Nor Ry 5½s '44	104	104
North German Lloyd 6s '47	78½	78½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '45	100	100
Norway (Mun) Bank 6s '57	103½	103¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	104	104
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¾	105¾
Norwegian (King) 5s '63	98½	98½
Norwegian El 6s '52	96¾	96¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	96¾	96¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100	100
Oslo (City) 5½s '55	104	104
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	31½	31½
Prussia 6½s '51	75	75
Prussian 6s '52	75	75
Queensland 6s (State) '41	97½	97½
Rhine-Westphalia 6s '53	78½	78½
Rhine Westphalia 6s 53 ww	78½	78½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '50	78½	78½
Rhine Westphalia 6s 50 ww	78½	78½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '65 ww	78½	78½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	81¾	81¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	75	75
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	33½	33½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	32½	32½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93	93
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90¼	90¼
Rumania 7s '59	74	74
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	73½	73½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	66	64
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	70½	70¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	74½	73¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	79½
Siemens 6½s '51	88¾	88¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '56	55	55
Styria (Prov) 7s '48	57½	57½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	108¾	108
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	83	83
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¾	90
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	86¾	86¾
U K Of Gr & I 4½s '37	108¼	107½
Uni Stl W Corp 5s '51	103	102
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	63½	61½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	65	63½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	63½	63
Vienna 6s '52	58	58
Warsaw 7s '58	58½	55
Westphalia El 6s '53	61	61
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100½	100

GRAIN PRICES UP ON DAMAGE NEWS

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Higher prices for grains early today accompanied renewal of severe crop-damage reports from Canada. A Chicago crop authority at Moosejaw, Sask., wired that between Craven and Moosejaw few patches in even the best fields of wheat could yield five bushels an acre.

Opening unchanged to ¼c higher, wheat afterward rose all around. Corn started ⅛ to ⅜ up and then continued to mount.

Opening prices were: Wheat—July, 56@56¼c; September, 56½@⅝c; December, 60⅛@⅛c. Corn—July, 56⅜@⅝c; September, 53½@⅝c; December, 48⅝c. Oats—September, 26⅛c; December, 28⅞c.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'rds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	100.0	76.3	101.9	111.3
Previous day	99.8	71.7	152.9	105.0
Week ago	105.2	77.4	159.0	109.8
Month ago	105.0	73.4	154.4	108.5
Year ago	134.5	112.0	214.3	150.8
Two years ago	216.3	137.2	283.0	210.3
Three years ago	156.1	119.0	143.8	147.5
High (1931)	140.2	104.3	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	92.7	64.3	141.1	98.9
High (1930)	202.4	146.9	261.4	200.2
Low (1930)	119.9	98.4	148.8	114.7
High (1929)	353.9	167.0	353.1	353.5
Low (1928)	141.3	117.7	154.3	140.3

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'rds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	83.5	99.5	100.4	94.5
Previous day	82.3	99.3	100.5	94.3
Week ago	83.1	99.8	100.8	94.8
Month ago	84.4	99.0	100.8	94.7
Year ago	93.2	107.6	99.8	98.9
Two years ago	92.9	102.8	97.0	97.8
Three years ago	98.3	106.0	99.3	100.2
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	103.1	98.7
Low (1931)	71.4	98.3	96.4	82.4
High (1930)	94.1	109.8	106.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.2	96.0	92.6
High (1929)	96.5	108.6	96.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.3	94.0	96.3

FORD OF BELGIUM

PARIS, June 20—Sales of Ford of Belgium for May were 17 per cent above a year before.

Trade News Reveals Some Good Features

A NUMBER of encouraging features are contained in business reports coming to hand.

Forwardings of American cotton to mills were larger this week than last, according to the weekly report by the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings for the season to date are not far below those of the similar period last year.

One large oil burner company reports a gain of 40 per cent in May sales over the like month last year, while total 1931 sales are running 37 per cent ahead of those for 1930.

Trade reviews note an encouraging condition in retail inventories, stocks on shelves being very small. A slight improvement in collections of accounts also is reported.

GOODRICH BOND DEFLATION BIG

Funded Obligations Sell at $16,000,000 Discount, Far Under Liquid Assets

Funded obligations of B. F. Goodrich Company at $61,134,078 Dec. 31 are selling for approximately $45,400,000, or close to $28,000,000 under working capital of $73,142,762 Dec. 31.

Current assets totaled $83,369,216, including $13,320,678 cash, and $37,064,174 inventories of raw materials, and semifinished and finished goods, all written down to market price Dec. 31. Current liabilities were $10,224,454, and ratio of current assets to current liabilities over 8 to 1.

In selling at a discount of $16,000,000 from par value and $28,000,000 from working capital, Goodrich securities placed no valuation on other depreciated tangible assets, principally plant and property of net value of $69,685,873 Dec. 31. Aggregate net tangible assets after deducting reserves, were $145,208,132.

The primary factor contributing to this drastic deflation has been the effect of depression on earning power. In 1930, due to decline of 20 per cent in sales and heavy inventory write-offs necessitated by declines in rubber and cotton, the company incurred a loss of $3,946,920 after depreciation but before interest, and a net loss of $8,374,148 after all charges.

There are indications of the possibility of improvement in the company's affairs. While operations the first quarter were unprofitable, the loss was substantially reduced from the $1,363,000 year before. Unit volume of replacement tire sales developed an encouraging uptrend which has continued several months.

It is possible that the decline in rubber to around 4 cents from about 9½ at the beginning of the year may necessitate some further inventory adjustments. Trade opinion, however, is that the decline has been checked at least temporarily, and that inventory depreciation cannot reach the levels of 1930 when rubber declined to 4 cents a pound. With trade conditions likewise improved, there are indications that Goodrich may enjoy more favorable operating conditions, particularly if the satisfactory replacement tire sales estimated for the summer are realized.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET IMPROVES

MANCHESTER, Eng., June 20—A slight expansion has taken place in demand for the Manchester cotton market, but the turnover continues disappointing and much below normal. Advices from India are somewhat better. Karachi and Madras bought light bleaching cloths while Calcutta sent small orders for Dhooties. There has been an encouraging revival in inquiry from China and manufacturers believe a substantial business will follow any improvement in the exchange.

Turnover in American yarns is small and production continues to exceed consumption. Demand for Egyptian yarns improved further and quotations have hardened.

DIVIDENDS

Economy Grocery Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

Nichols Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on both classes A and B stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Thatcher Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Scott Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent class A preferred, and $1.50 on the 6 per cent class B preferred, both payable July 31 to stock of record July 17.

Alpha Portland Cement Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable July 25 to stock of record July 1. Three months ago a similar dividend was paid.

National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents,

HOOVER PLANS AMERICAN AID FOR GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

Treasury, and William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, are reported on their way to the capital, at the President's invitation, to confer with him on the situation.

Since his return to the capital late Thursday afternoon the President has had three conversations with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. Yesterday, Mr. Stimson, following the second of his conferences with the President, replied in answer to a query that he had not as yet been able to fix the date for his departure to Europe.

This was widely interpreted here in diplomatic quarters as indicating that the reparations and war debt question was under consideration and that when Mr. Stimson sails he will take with him certain definite proposals. When he first announced his plan to go abroad Mr. Stimson said he expected to depart around the 25th of this month.

It is now indicated that he may not sail until after the first of July. It is also reported that he will not go to Italy first as was his original plan, but go direct to London for conferences with British leaders.

It is expected here that these talks will occur before July 17, when Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson are scheduled to go to Germany to return the call of Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius.

Congressional Action Needed

Under the terms of the Young plan, Germany may declare a moratorium on part of its reparation payments upon a 90-day notice. However, as regards allied war debt payments to the United States, such a suspension would affect only payments on principal, a relatively small portion of the annual debt returns to this country.

Congressional action would therefore be needed to approve a suspension of interest payments also. This, it is stated, explains the President's conferring with Democratic as well as Republican leaders. Without the formers' approval and backing it would be impossible for him to put through any relief plan. The Democrats, with insurgent votes, will dominate the Senate next Congress and may actually organize the House.

The first semiannual reparations and debt payments, due June 15, have been made. The next are due Dec. 15. By initiating steps at this time Germany has sufficient time to declare its moratorium before the next payment date.

Germany's total annuities under the Young plan extending from 1930 to 1988 call for a total of $27,641,942,820. This is divided as follows: Reparations, France, $14,175,948,960; Great Britain, $5,039,811,780; Italy, $4,037,204,160; others, $3,124,779,060. War debt, United States, $755,022,540; external loan of 1924, $364,446,000; special payment to Belgium, $144,730,320.

Average Payment of $525,000,000

The payments of Germany on the Young plan annuity for 1931 are $385,574,340, plus $15,745,020 to the United States for the army of occupation item, plus $26,000,000 for other items, making a total of $427,164,060. The maximum German payments run up to $155,000,000 additional, with an average annual payment of around $525,000,000.

Under the terms of the debt settlements made by the former allies with the United States, they are bound to pay annuities for 62 years. This means, in the case of Great Britain, for example, that the payments run until 1984, and in the case of France until 1988, France having made its settlement after Britain. Depending on the date of the settlement, the terms of payments for the other debtors of the United States have all between 50 and 60 years to run.

Under the Young plan, Germany promises to make payments to the former allies for the same periods. This means that German payments run until 1988, in varying amounts, depending on the standing of the former allies' accounts with the United States.

Germany is also obligated to take care of the debt service of the Dawes loan of 1924, with a face value of $200,000,000. It must pay some $5,000,000 a year on the liquidation of Belgian claims and some $16,000,000 yearly to the United States on account of the American bill for the army of occupation.

German Bonds Are Held Independent of Move On Reparations Moratorium

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—If Germany declares a moratorium on its reparations payments under the Young plan, there is no reason why German securities held in America should thereby suffer a decline, according to Prof. Marcus Nadler, assistant director of the Institute of International Finance.

However, when a German moratorium is discussed in the press, he says, the price of German obligations outstanding in the American market declines. From this Professor Nadler infers that many holders of German bonds do not understand the independence of these securities from the unsettled reparations problem.

In an article written for the organ of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, which conducts the Institute of International Finance in coöperation with New York University, Professor Nadler points out that the German International Loan of 1930 is not subject to a moratorium. American participation in this loan of $300,000,000 amounted to $98,250,000.

Likewise the bonds of the Dawes loan, which were issued in 1924 in accordance with the Dawes plan, would not be affected by a moratorium, he holds.

"This being the case," he concludes, "there is no reason whatever for the German Government bonds to be affected by any talk concerning a moratorium. As a matter of fact, even if Germany were to make use of the moratorium, this not only would not weaken the intrinsic merits of the German Government bonds, but, on the contrary, would strengthen them.

"With the exception of the abovementioned two bond issues, the German Government has no other external bonds outstanding in the American market. The German states, municipalities and corporations, however, have a large volume of securities outstanding in the United States.

"It is of importance to point out that the bonds of the German states, municipalities and corporations are in no way related to or connected with the Young plan. These various borrowers are under obligation to pay principal and interest on their outstanding obligations irrespective of whether Germany makes use of the moratorium or not. This being the case, the merits of the German bonds depend primarily upon the ability of the various borrowers to obtain sufficient marks in order to pay the debt service and their ability to convert marks into foreign exchange."

BERLIN HAILS MOVE AS STEP TO RECOVERY

(Continued from Page 1)

that of Germany's creditor and America's debtor with certain paper which must be taken up as it falls due, two possible solutions were suggested.

One called for postponement of interallied war debt payments to the United States for one or two years, which would lead to a corresponding suspension of German reparations payments. The second was an arrangement for the Federal Reserve banks to extend long term credit on the basis of German paper held in New York, avoiding the necessity of frequent renewals of that paper.

Paris Newspaper Expects Review of Debt Question

PARIS, June 20 (AP)—The newspaper L'Intransigeant welcomes President Hoover's attitude. "It constitutes the first gesture toward a new examination of the reparation and debt questions," the paper said today.

"The United States is deciding to participate as conferences in Europe multiply. It is already easy to see what will be the principal subject of the discussion between the British and German government leaders in Berlin July 17, a few days before the arrival in Berlin of the American Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson.

"Foreign policies appear to be transforming again into an international financial policy and it would appear that we are heading more certainly toward a world economic conference than toward a general disarmament conference."

La Liberte asked whether President Hoover's new attitude was brought about by recent knowledge of an imminent financial collapse in Germany.

Rumanian Finances Decidedly Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The government of Prof. Nichola Iorga, almost from its start, has succeeded in appreciably increasing daily receipts of the state treasury and reducing the current budget deficit, which had become quite alarming. During the first three months of 1931 all sums received by the state treasury amounted to only 5,000,000,000 lei, (about $25,000,000) in comparison with 8,000,000,000 collected during the same period last year.

Since the total annual budget is 32,000,000,000 lei, 8,000,000,000 must be collected quarterly and this means that during the first three months of 1931 there was a deficit of 3,000,000,000 lei or nearly 40 per cent of the whole.

April brought a decided improvement, especially after the formation of the Iorga Cabinet, in which the Finance Minister is Constantine Argetoianu, a firm, experienced and capable statesman.

On May 1, he announced that collections were being made at the rate of more than 100,000,000 lei a day, which is more than the budget requires.

Schooling Advanced In British Prisons

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Work of organizing classes in British prisons has shown progress during the past year, the report of the British Institute of Adult Education states for the year ending Jan. 31, 1931. Classes rose to 404 with an attendance of more than 10,000 prisoners.

Variety of classes was well maintained. Mining, seamanship, and agriculture are found on the list of subjects taught. The opening of Chelmsford Prison for young convicts has resulted in special courses of instruction.

The institute has set out to constitute itself a clearing house for the latest information on adult educational activities. In addition it is enlarging its collection of books on the history of the movement. An inquiry into the careers of adult students is being carried out in collaboration with the American Association for Adult Education.

Danzig Attains New Heights As Seaport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — The shipping turnover of the seaport of Danzig, amounting before the war to 2000 tons annually, has quadrupled, far outstripping other Baltic ports such as Stettin, Riga and even Memel. There is, therefore, little ground for complaints in Danzig that Poland is stifling the free town in favor of its new port of Gdynia, which also showed a record growth.

Completion of the Upper Silesian-Baltic main line, accelerated by the new transaction with French capitalists, will still further strengthen the trade position of Gdynia.

An auxiliary port at Tczew for smaller vessels is also under construction and the fishing port of Hel is to be improved so that it can accommodate the present needs of this growing industry. Since 1926 the Polish Republic has built up its own merchant fleet and about 30 or 40 ships are sailing the ocean under the Polish flag.

ARGENTINA TO HAVE FAIR

ROSARIO, Arg. (By U. P.)—An industrial and commercial exposition embracing all lines from textile goods to musical instruments is to be held here August 15 to 23 under the auspices of the Rosario Rural Society.

CHINA REPORTED READY TO TAKE OVER RAILROAD

(Continued from Page 1)

St. Petersburg balked at it and there was no cessation of Russian aggression until the Russo-Japanese War.

In the Taft Administration the State Department tried unavailingly to guarantee the open door policy by internationalizing the Manchurian railways. The next move was by E. H. Harriman, who tried to buy the railways in order to realize his dream of a round-the-world transportation system under his control.

After the World War the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Siberian railways were left under the control of an interallied commission of which the head was John F. Stevens, well-known American engineer. Under this régime supplies to the line were furnished in part by Japan, to the value of $5,000,000 in goods, and in part by the United States, to the same value in cash. It is said that these debts are still outstanding.

Relation Not a Happy One

The status of the line came in for considerable discussion at the Washington Conference, which intrusted China with a trusteeship, but of her own volition China in 1924 came to an agreement with the Russians, giving Moscow a half interest, in the line as the beneficiary of the Tsarist holding.

The joint relation has never been happy. Both parties have striven constantly to encroach on the interests of the other, while according to the Chinese, the Russians have used the line as the base for propaganda, just as their predecessors used it as the base for expansion. Two years ago the tension came to a head in an armed collision which caused the intervention in behalf of peace of the fellow signatories of the Kellogg pact.

The report of the purchase arrangement is connected with the negotiations which have been pursued intermittently in Moscow since the termination of these hostilities.

In spite of the categorical nature of the report from Shanghai, a doubt creeps into the comments in New York as to whether the Chinese are not indulging in a trial balloon. Clearly they would like to make such an arrangement, and in fact they have been trying to put through something of the sort throughout the negotiations, but they might feel that it would be helpful to get a response in the world capitals to such a proposal.

Road Just Pays Way

Whether the Russians are impressed with the Chinese overture is another matter. In favor of such an assumption there are two facts which are stressed in conversation here. The Chinese Eastern Railway, like other railways, has been hit by the business situation of the last two years, and is unable to make more than its operating expenses. This would be a persuasive argument to Moscow to get rid of its share.

Another argument, of which a good deal was heard during the Russo-Chinese clash, is that any control of a railway in foreign territory is hardly reconcilable with Moscow's asseverations of the purity of its anti-imperialism. The fact that the Russians are part-owner of a railway that runs 1000 miles through Chinese territory was much emphasized by the Chinese during the clash, and several times of late the Communists in the U. S. S. R. are reputed to have spoken in favor of Soviet retrocession on these grounds.

But geography is as much a governing factor in the foreign policy of the Soviet régime as it was in that of its predecessor. It is often said that the retention of Vladivostok is dependent upon the retention of railway control in North Manchuria. Whether that be so or not, the action of the Russians in 1929 showed how much they prized their special position, in Manchuria.

The reason is apparent from a glance at the map. North Manchuria bulges into the side of Siberia, being on the direct route between Moscow and Vladivostok. The C. E. R. cuts down the Russian railroading distance between these two points by 600 miles, the alternative all-Russian route being the railway around the Amur River.

Russia's Position Important

This is the strategy of the situation. Economically, Vladivostok is also dependent upon the hinterland of north Manchuria, which is one of the granaries of the world, raising vast quantities of soya beans, wheat, and other agricultural produce, much of which gets to the world market via Vladivostok.

Without question the favor with which Vladivostok is regarded by the joint railway régime in north Manchuria would not be shared by another régime under sole Chinese control. There are seevral other ports competing with Vladivostok, the chief being Dairen, now under Japanese control, while the Chinese are busy trying to provide port facilities in the small part of Manchuria's coastline left under Chinese control.

Under the Five-Year Plan Russia is rapidly extending its power in Far Eastern Asia. The Turk-Sib Railway which continues the trans-Siberian arc of Russian transport control around Mongolia into central Asia is drawing the produce of China's western provinces along this route. Transport along this chain takes about a sixth of the time occupied by the caravan-railway route from central Asia across China to the Chinese coast.

If the U. S. S. R. sacrificed its share of the C. E. R., it would be resigning control over a vital link in this transport chain, to the building of which much of the genius of the Moscow planners has been devoted these last 10 years.

Informed opinion qualifies these doubts as to the possibility of such an arrangement as is forecast from Shanghai by the statement that the Soviet Union might obtain compensating advantages which are at present hidden behind the veil of negotiation. They might be able to assure the routing to Vladivostok of central Asian produce or the present large quota of north Manchurian produce. The advantage of a priority on the Chinese market by the remission of duties is, however, a dubious gain, it is said, as the Russians are already able to undersell their competitors, even in simple manufactured goods, in the markets of north China.

CATALONIA PLANS REGIME AS SPAIN DRAFTS NEW LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

popularity. It would besides give opportunity for its adversaries to collect their forces, recover their courage, pursue their intrigues and perhaps even effect a coup d'état.

There are wild rumors circulating regarding concentration of Roman Catholics, Monarchists and Right Nationalists, especially in the northern provinces. Charges, perhaps unfounded, are made in certain newspapers against the expatriated Archbishop, and against the Royalist pretender. But even without any specific reaction it is obviously desirable to lose no time in legally establishing a system of Government that at present simply exists in default of any other.

Left Also Uneasy

Not only is there this possibility of danger on the Right, should there be undue delay, but there is also a tendency to increase the claims on the Left. It would be well that as little time as possible for propaganda of an extreme kind should be accorded.

At present there is general agreement on a moderate form of Republic and a resolve not to allow the country to be drawn into extreme courses. But a revolutionary period offers a remarkable occasion for Communists, Anarchists and Syndicalists and therefore it is essential to reduce it to the smallest possible space of time. For these reasons it is hoped to press forward and to give Spain a definite constitution by autumn.

The successive decrees which the Government promulgates regarding the church, the army, education, labor and indeed almost every department of public life, and steps which are being taken as preliminary to stabilization of the peseta, are designed to shape the Republic and thus facilitate the task of the Cortes.

It will have before it a definite and complete state which should stand in need only of minor modifications, unless in the meantime there have been violent fluctuations of opinion. The Republic will, in short, present itself ready-made before the Cortes.

Yet not only will Madrid be sweltering in a heat wave, but it is also likely that in the capital political feeling will become intolerably "hot," if the Constituent Cortes sits throughout July and August. Therefore it is proposed to remove the Assembly to the comparatively cool and tranquil atmosphere of Escorial soon after its opening. Escorial is sufficiently accessible from Madrid and yet sufficiently far off to preserve the deliberations from irruptions of popular sentiments.

Maybe, however, the Government, in thinking of Escorial, associated for centuries with the Spanish Monarchy, as the birthplace of the Spanish Republic, has some unconscious or conscious dramatic design.

NORWEGIAN KING MAY ATTEND CHICAGO FAIR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19 (AP)—Oskar J. W. Hansen, sculptor of the Leif Ericson Monument in Grant Park, Chicago, said President Hoover had indicated yesterday he would invite King Haakon VII of Norway to the Chicago world fair to assist in the dedication of the Ericson monument.

President Hoover and Mr. Hansen discussed the plans in Springfield, Wednesday, the sculptor said.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ready for wider service, will unite his skill and capacity for work with a well-established firm that is serving mankind well; he is willing to go where such an interest engages him. Box S-39, Suite 1103, 925 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

YOUNG MAN, 1931 graduate business administration, Ohio State University, specializing in accountancy; capable and steady. PAUL MILLIKIN, 2553 W. Broad St., Columbus, O.

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LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 521 S. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; [illegible]

TYPISTS

WRITERS—Manuscript correctly typed for publication at low rates; write for samples, terms, etc. J. C. HAZELTON, 160 E. Tulane Road, Columbus, Ohio.

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BOSTON—To sublet for summer, attractively furnished 2-room apartment, about 4 minutes' walk from Christian Science church; Frigidaire. N-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8725.

BOSTON—Furnished 3-room apartment, facing beautiful Fenway Park, July 1 to Oct. 1, $75 per month. Tel. Com. 4117.

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Only holders of an approved bachelor's degree may be admitted to the examinations.

For information in regard to eligibility requirements and subjects of examinations apply to the Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

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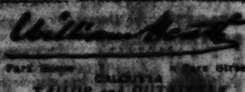

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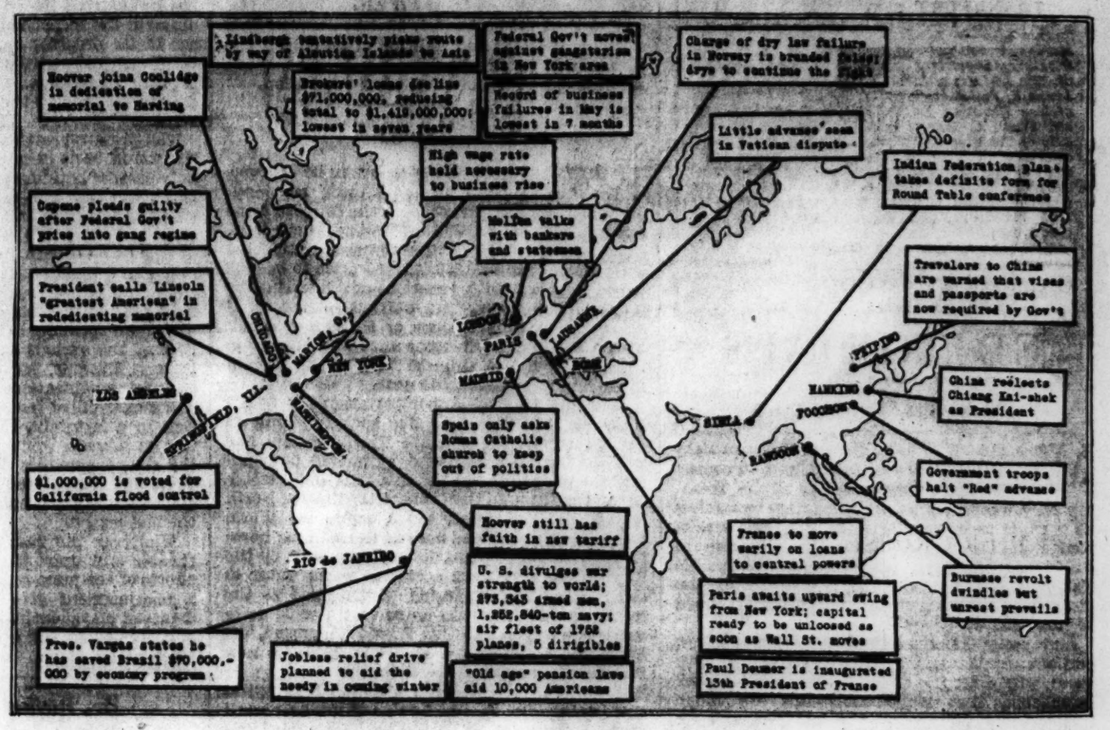
World News of the Week at a Glance


Lindbergh tentatively picks route by way of Aleutian Islands to Asia
Federal Gov't moves against gangsterism in New York area
Charge of dry law failure in Norway is branded false; dry to continue the fight
Hoover joins Coolidge in dedication of memorial to Harding
Brokers' loans decline $71,000,000, reducing total to $1,418,000,000; lowest in seven years
Record of business failures in May is lowest in 7 months
Little advance seen in Vatican dispute
High wage rate held necessary to business rise
Indian Federation plan takes definite form for Round Table conference
Capone pleads guilty after Federal Gov't probe into gang regime
Mellon talks with bankers and statesmen
Travelers to China are warned that visas and passports are now required by Gov't
President calls Lincoln "greatest American" in rededicating memorial
Spain only asks Roman Catholic church to keep out of politics
China re-elects Chiang Kai-shek as President
$1,000,000 is voted for California flood control
Hoover still has faith in new tariff
Government troops halt "Red" advance
France to move warily on loans to central powers
U. S. divulges war strength to world; 273,343 armed men, 1,352,840-ton navy; air fleet of 1952 planes, 5 dirigibles
Paris awaits upward swing from New York; capital ready to be unloosed as soon as Wall St. moves
Burmese revolt dwindles but unrest prevails
Pres. Vargas states he has saved Brazil $90,000,000 by economy program
Jobless relief drive planned to aid the needy in coming winter
"Old age" pension laws aid 10,000 Americans
Paul Doumer is inaugurated 13th President of France
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
MADRID
NEW YORK
LOS ANGELES
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
WASHINGTON
RIO de JANEIRO
CHINA
NANKING
FOOCHOW
HANKOW
RANGOON

All Nature

Wild Rose

THE wild rose was, perhaps, the first flower most of us remember recognizing as children, and it has never lost its charm—in fact, it was recently voted to be the most popular American flower. Countless poets, artists, and composers have used it as a theme, but, aside from sentiment, the dainty wild rose has been of practical value as the basis of development for many double variations. (New varieties usually originate from seedlings, but other sorts are grown from slips and cuttings; and delicate growths are commonly grafted onto the hardy roots of wild species.)

From damp edges of swamp levels, where bushes may grow 10 feet high, out across the prairies, and finally climbing mountain sides to the height of 10,000 feet, where they become dwarfed, the wild rose blooms in May or June. Almost anywhere, from near polar borders down through the northern temperate zone into the tropics, wild roses are familiar flowers.

Its natural protection of downward pointing briers has been an effectual means of defense from browsing animals and climbing mice which seek the ripened seeds. Even after the summer has passed, wild rose bushes are decorative, because of the ripened urns which remain as scarlet "hips" filled with seeds that birds distribute.

In its natural state the wild rose has five petals encircling a bright golden center of many stamens loaded with pollen, but no nectar is secreted. Rose leaves are compound in form, with varying numbers of leaflets, usually from five to nine, mostly with notched edges.

A Word a Day

Diphthong

Pronounced *dif'-thong* (not *dip'-thawng*), with *i* as in *it*, *o* as in *odd*.

This word is derived from the Greek διφθογγος (diphthoggos), "with two sounds," compounded of δις (dis), "double," and φθογγός (phthoggos), "voice, sound."

A "diphthong" is a union of two vowels forming a *compound sound* pronounced as one syllable, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *oil*. Note in the first example that the diphthong does not have the sound of either the *o* or the *u*, but a compound of the two; the same applies to the second example.

From the above it is apparent that *ea* in *head*, *ai* in *rain*, *eo* in *people* are not proper diphthongs, for, while each is a union of two vowels pronounced as one syllable, the sound in each instance is of one of the vowels—not a *compound sound*. These are properly designated "digraphs."

The familiar *æ* as in *Cæsar* and *œ* as in *Œdipus* are known in printing as "ligatures," and are pronounced as digraphs.

Example: "Digraphs are sometimes referred to as improper diphthongs."

Notes and Queries

Immortal (Miss G. G., who says she has heard several readers give out a phrase that sounds like "Spirit is a mortal Truth"!)—By all means take plenty of time with each syllable of this important word, *i-mor'-tal;* the *i* is short as in *it*, *o* as in *orb*, *a* as in *account*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

THE man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who distrusts them.—CAVOUR.

The Mail Bag

Palermo, California

Dear Editor:

We live in the little village of Palermo, six miles from Oroville. There are many orchards here, mostly oranges and olives. Every year there is an exposition held in Oroville and fruits of all kinds are displayed.

Near our house the mountains begin to rise and on the other side the great Sacramento Valley stretches out as far as one can see. It is a very pleasant place to live.

I am interested in a few hobbies that many other boys and girls have, such as nature study, collecting stamps, and geography. I should like to hear from boys in any part of the world who are interested in these things. I am 12 years old and a Boy Scout. I read the Monitor and get much enjoyment out of the Young Folks' and Children's pages. I also enjoy the Mail Bag. Douglas B. P.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter asking for correspondents. However, this time I'm asking for letters from foreign countries, especially Europe. I am greatly interested in the European situation, especially in Spain and Russia.

I should like very much to correspond with girls my age in any European country because one can understand the turn politics are taking if you know something more than we find in the geography and history books about other countries. I think the Monitor is the finest and cleanest newspaper in the United States, and perhaps one of the most important things in it is the Mail Bag. After all, the "young folks" of today are the voters of tomorrow and it is well that they know what is taking place in the rest of the world. Nothing is better than to get their world news and views first-hand, through letters.

Perhaps after all this talk you may think I'm a very serious person but, after all, I'm only 14, and love to have fun as well as to be serious. Anyone who is interested in California will find me ready to exchange post cards. I can speak a little Spanish and I can translate written Spanish, if it is written clearly, even better.

Dorothy G.

Magna, Utah

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I've written to the Mail Bag and I hope to gain many correspondents. I should like to have at least one correspondent on every continent and some on islands.

We live in the Great Salt Lake Valley. It is very interesting and beautiful. If you should go up on a mountain and look down you could get a good view of the valley. It looks like a "C" turned on its back.

I should be glad to give the addresses of my correspondents to anyone who would like to write to them, as they also want more pen-pals. I am interested in all kinds of sports, stamps, different languages and countries. Mary Genevieve N.

Evanston, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Though I am "over-twenty" and in the business world, I find great pleasure in the Mail Bag, and I can understand what interest and happiness it is bringing to the little people and the big people alike.

As a young child, I lived in Colorado for a time with my parents, and ever since my dream is to "go West" again to live—preferably on a ranch, but at least within sight of a few mountain tops. Two years ago I spent the summer on a "dude" ranch near Buffalo, Wyo., in the Big Horn Mountains, and to say I loved it all would be mild. Of course, my idea of a ranch to live on would not be a "dude" ranch, because they are fitted out too luxuriously, and, although I enjoy fair comfort, luxury somehow spoils the picture for me.

I should be very happy to hear from young people who have lived or are now living on ranches anywhere in the great West. It would be most interesting to hear from people who are actually in the business of ranching. Horseback riding is my favorite sport. I swim and hike as well and love any sport that takes me out into the open.

While I enjoy the theater and dancing, many of my friends would probably be quite surprised to know that I cherish an early morning hike along the shore of Lake Michigan more than all the dances and theaters put together. As we live right on the border line of Chicago, a walk on the shore line north leads across the suburb, Evanston, through the beautiful campus of Northwestern University. On clear nights one can stand on the highest point of the campus and see clearly the lights of Chicago, the Lindbergh Beacon on the Palmolive Building, and the Municipal Pier.

I don't have as much opportunity for horseback riding now as I did when I was in school, but there are a few good stables west of Evanston on the forest preserve where excellently gaited horses may be rented. There are lovely, winding paths that follow a creek and wind around a golf course, but, after riding on the mesa and the open western country, riding here seems very tame and dignified, to be sure.

I would endeavor to write interesting letters to anyone who will write to me—perhaps there are a few who love the city as much as I love the country and would like to hear all about it. Grace D.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Jane S. (13), Michigan City, Miss.—Lives on a farm.

Betty C. (14), Independence, Mo.—Especially from Camp Fire girls.

Mary Elizabeth S. (14), Wasau, Wis.—Interested in dramatics, books and sports.

Eleanor R. (14), Bicknell, Ind.—Interested in music, art and tennis.

Dorothy H. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from South America, Spain, France, Japan, China and New Zealand. Collecting stamps, postcards and curios.

Margaret K., Long Beach, Calif.—Especially from Italy, Egypt and South Africa.

For Boys

Miles C. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Africa, England and China.

Donald S. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Switzerland, Greece, Ireland, France, Western Australia and Cape of Good Hope. Exchange stamps.

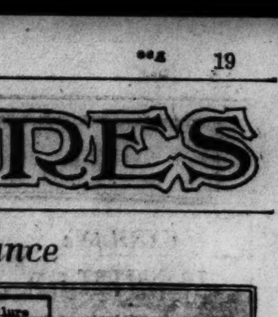
A to Z Flowers Puzzle

Starting with the letter "A" in the upper left corner, and tracing with your pencil, without lifting it from the paper, and moving one square at a time, up or down, right or left, or diagonally, spell the names of eleven garden flowers, finishing on one that starts with the letter "Z" in the lower right corner. When you have named a flower, proceed to another square and name another without removing the pencil from the paper.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Baking Puzzle: Stove.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Review of 'Hugh'

Simla, India

THAT "grown-ups" have much to learn from the pure faith of children was brought home to many here who recently had the privilege of reading a little book entitled, "Hugh," written, illustrated, and bound by its 12-year-old author, Peter M——. And because of the pleasure it gave one to read this book, he wishes to share with the readers of the Sundial column some of the lessons he learned from it.

"This book was written by Peter M——" reads the opening sentence of the preface, "to show what real faith can do." It is the story of a boy who, with a faith that could literally move mountains, overcame seemingly great difficulties, returning good for evil in every untoward circumstance in which he found himself. The narrative contains so many incidents startling to thought that the reader has constantly to refer to the preface to remember the object with which the young author set out to write his book.

Among other things, the hero of the story makes friends with all wild animals. On one occasion, after winning with their aid a bloodless victory over the forces of hatred seeking to crush him, he conducts an open-air service for the benefit of his animal friends. "In the silent prayer of that little service," the reader is told, "Hugh thanked God for the faith which God had given him; the faith in which you had to thank God for a thing and have faith and you get it." And later, "For the hymns every animal and insect croaked or howled or made any noise that they could."

The ideas expressed in these passages made many who read the little book realize that they had not been thanking God half enough for their individual blessings, and that the essence of all true worship is giving the best we are capable of, no matter what form the expression of such worship may take.

In Lighter Vein

Original Best

During the filming of a "talkie" comedy, the director wished to get the effect of water being poured out of a barrel onto some boards.

The sound technician was consulted.

They tried dried peas on oiled paper, and that wasn't it, and they tried dropping dressmakers' pins on a taut square of silk, and that wasn't it.

Finally a quiet fellow who was standing by said, "Suppose you try pouring water out of a barrel onto some boards."

They tried it.

That was it.—*Tit-Bits.*

Just Like a Corporal!

The corporal was told off to detail a man for guard. Seeing two privates near the canteen, he went up to them.

"What's your name?" he asked one of the soldiers.

"Tobbernofski," replied the private.

"Well, Tobb—Tobb—" The corporal turned to the other man. "What's your name?" he asked.

"Smith," came the reply.

"Well, Smith, you're on guard tonight," said the corporal.—*Answers.*

Rain for the Farmers

Sunday School Teacher (reading of the deluge): "And then it rained for forty days and forty nights."

Bright Pupil: "And were the farmers satisfied then, teacher?"—*Dairymen's League News.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Look Out, Mr. Mellon!

MR. MELLON must be careful. This is a risky vacation he is taking in England. Of course, the United States Secretary of the Treasury only went over to get a holiday, but unless he is cautious he may leave behind some sort of pledge of the United States to coöperate in stabilizing the world situation. Admittedly, his visit was entirely "unofficial," but already the disquieting news has come back that he has been having "conversations."

And every American isolationist knows how perilous conversations are—particularly with these wily Europeans. Isn't the tradition well established that while Americans are much smarter than Europeans, the latter always get the better of conferences? And here Mr. Mellon is having lunch with the governor of the Bank of England! If a conference is dangerous, what would a lunch be?

The newspapers have made it clear that Mr. Mellon's purpose in going to Europe at this critical juncture was to see his son get his degree at Cambridge University, but now comes news that he has been talking with Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden. And accompanying dispatches announce that Mr. MacDonald is going to Berlin next month to continue conversations with Chancellor Bruening about ways to help Germany weather her present financial and political storms. Moreover, President Hoover already is intimating that he is considering ways to assist in the world's economic recovery.

Can it be that the Secretary of the Treasury has discussed the willingness of the United States to participate in such endeavors? Doesn't he know that war debts have nothing to do with Germany's situation—according to the official Washington position?

And even more alarmingly, it is reported that Mr. Mellon's leisurely holiday has been filled with calls from international bankers, talking with him about the rescue of the Austrian schilling by loans to the Bank of Austria.

And M. Lacour-Gayet, assistant manager of the Bank of France, called on the American Secretary of the Treasury. At once it was announced that Mr. Mellon might go to France for a week. Of course, it was explained that he saw M. Lacour-Gayet only "as an old friend," and that in France he would "visit his daughter." But won't the Senate see these things as first steps toward "foreign entanglements"?

Beware, Mr. Mellon! There are likely to be more conversations and golf games and dinners. And what does an American know about dinner diplomacy? Perhaps the isolationists gave you a list of things it would be safe to discuss, but probably it would have been better if Smith Brookhart or Hiram Johnson had gone along as chaperon. These Europeans may get you to talking about debt revision before you know it.

On the whole, it might have been safer to have followed the example of the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and refuse to venture abroad at all. That is the sure way to preserve "American freedom of action."

Depression—"A State of Mind"

MANY reasons, from faulty distribution and overproduction to the invasion of industry by women and the dumping of Russian wheat, have been cited to explain the so-called depression. These factors, and perhaps many others, have contributed to development of a condition which Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, terms "a state of mind."

The world has read, written and talked itself into a deeper depression than the mere operation of the economic "cycle" warranted. This firm conviction that business is bad, Mr. Thorpe says, has sewed up pockets, pockets with money in them, more tightly than a material, economic condition could sew them.

A refuses to buy, Mr. Thorpe explains, until B, C and D buy from him. B refuses to buy until A, C and D buy from him, and so on down the line. And each laments that "business is terrible!" It is a trite but always true explanation of the supposedly "inevitable" cycle, a cycle that is no more inevitable than men choose to make it.

That this cloud of gloom can be dispelled is being proved by the more enterprising who refuse to accept the "business-is-bad" excuse and go out after business, rather than wait for it to come to them. By advertising, pushing sales and giving the best of values and service, these business men persuade the less timid to buy, at the same time doing their own share of buying, knowing that those from whom they buy will in turn buy from someone else.

In connection with advertising, Gilbert T. Hodges of the executive board of the New York Sun declared to the Advertising Federation of America the other day that one big step toward dispelling fear is "to stop negative and destructive advertising." He continued:

> We must stop advertising hard times. We must stop advertising unemployment. We must stop advertising loss of jobs and lowering of wages. . . We must stop advocating further reduction of prices, for that only leads to further reduction of wages. . . We must revive that implied understanding between Capital and Labor whereby it was mutually assumed that high wages would return to industry in exchange for the enjoyment of a broader and better life.

There is a cycle of buying and employment which is more important now than the supposed economic cycle of prosperity and recession. It is an exchange of goods and services. This "cycle" simply needs a few more to give it a start. Those who change their manner of business thinking, who reject the voice which advises them to keep their pockets closed, and join the industrious throng with their shoulders to the wheel, will help bring back a normal business condition.

Russia in Asia

IF REPORTS from Shanghai are to be believed, the Russians are about to bring the long-drawn-out controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railway to an end by selling their half-share of the road to the Chinese Nationalist Government for $200,000,000, the price to be paid in the form of remitted customs duties on Russian imports. The reports are difficult to believe. It upsets all existing notions of Russian relations in the Far East to imagine that any change in the status of the Chinese Eastern as a joint Russo-Chinese property is near.

In a fine flare of anti-imperialism the Soviet Union in 1919 offered to give back to China all the special privileges which Tsarist Russia had wrested from her. Of these, by far the most important were rights in the thousand-mile stretch of railway through the Chinese territory of North Manchuria. For twenty years before the World War this trackway was used as the stalking horse for Tsarist imperialism. It had been built by the Russians to give them access to warm water in the Pacific. The expansion which came as the result of this quest was on so vast a scale as to cause Kipling to dub this Russia "Adamzad, the Bear that walks like a Man." In 1919 the new Russian Bear was to act differently.

But the new commissars soon began to regret their generosity. Just as Lenine threw overboard pure Communism, so he and his successors jettisoned pure anti-imperialism. The Kremlin began to assert its claim as heir to the Tsarist extraterritorial estate. In course of time the plum of this estate, the Chinese Eastern Railway, came under joint Russo-Chinese control. Geography, and the *realpolitik* of the old régime, had triumphed.

The Soviet's excuse for the manner in which it turned its back on the 1919 attitude was that it was guided by a realistic appreciation of the Far Eastern situation. Nothing was said about the Tsarist example. But in fact the Soviet was feeling the same geographical urge to take an interest in the fortunes of North Manchuria as its predecessor had felt. North Manchuria is a great salient in the side of Siberia which blocks a straight passage between Moscow and Vladivostok. It is Vladivostok's hinterland.

In place of Tsarist territorial expansion, the new Russia was indulging in economic penetration. This plan is based on an ambitious transport system which is destined to feed to Russia's "window on the Pacific" the produce of a vast territory stretching from North Manchuria around Mongolia into Central Asia.

Will the Soviets rely on Chinese good will in protecting the vital North Manchurian link of this far-flung railway chain? This is the question at issue. The importance of Russia's interests in North Manchuria to Russia was attested by the Moscow-Nanking collision over the Chinese Eastern Railway two years ago. But the Chinese, far from being rebuffed, are becoming ever more pressing in seeking to reclaim the special privileges enjoyed within their own territory by other nations. Without doubt the Russians would give a great deal to bridge the hiatus which has been created in Russo-Chinese relations. From the Russian standpoint, however, the price of resigning the railway would be heavy, and doubtless a *quid pro quo* besides the purchase price would be needed to persuade them to pay it.

Are Pickerel Popovers Next?

AND now the United States bureau of fisheries announces the prospect of making biscuit out of fish. Modern research is doing all sorts of things to tradition. The Egyptians who stripped layers from the papyrus to write upon would have smiled unbelievingly at any proposal to make paper out of ground wood pulp. But now paper is made not only from wood, but also from such other vegetable growth as cornstalks and asparagus stems. One need not be surprised to hear of a process by which last summer's excess wheat crop may be turned into public libraries.

But to get back to fish biscuit. Fish cookies already are an accomplished fact, and they are very good cookies, according to the bureau. To be sure, the fish is first converted into flour, but nevertheless the fish is there. Development of fish flour is expected to add $1,500,000 or more annually to the value of the American fisheries.

The bureau does not announce the particular kind of fish which has been dried and ground into meal for human consumption, but it may be fair to assume that if one kind of fish makes flour, other kinds will do the same. Hence one may be scanning the morning menu for mackerel muffins, or trout toast, or pickerel popovers. Even the manufacturing bakers may depart from their traditional varieties and announce the appearance of something like the Bluefish Brand of Breakfast Biscuit and Butterfish Bread.

Organizing Audiences for Plays

NOT in five years has the prospect for the return of the living stage in the smaller cities of the United States been more hopeful, according to the Theatrical Press Representatives of America. They are carrying forward a wide and vigorous campaign to restore public interest and confidence in the theater. They justify their belief in a stage revival by the figures of receipts for first-rate touring companies this season, figures that in some instances surpassed the take of these companies in New York.

The situation has been plainly defined: there is an audience for plays on "the road" if the offering is good of its kind. Playgoers have become discriminating, either as a result of wider public education or as a result of attending talking pictures. Probably both factors have contributed toward making audiences more exacting at the same time they have become more appreciative of dramatic art.

According to Campbell B. Casad, chairman of the informal organization started by the press representatives and called the Save Our Stage Society, the time has clearly come for everyone connected with the theater to accept his or her share in the responsibility of reawakening interest in its progress and satisfying that interest by presenting worthy attractions, preferably plays of such a character that the family patronage will be restored to the playhouse in the smaller centers.

The press representatives rest their appeal on the sound basis of quality in productions as the only basis of building public confidence. In taking this stand they are justifying the inner workings of their own organization, which has gained steadily in strength with the adoption of codes of fair dealing with the producers and with the public in the matter of truthful publicity.

The press representatives propose shortly to send out ten of their most resourceful members, each man speaking in two towns a week to members of the various chambers of commerce, the Rotary, Kiwanis, Masonic and other civic and cultural organizations. At the same time they will seek to enlist the coöperation of city authorities. In a fortnight, forty cities will thus be visited to increase general interest and support in the sixty companies which, it is estimated, will go on tour next season with new offerings or with plays that have been seen in New York during the last season.

Whatever the result, all well-wishers of the theater will applaud the ideals animating the efforts of the press representatives to bring about a readjustment of a condition that has often deprived playgoers outside the larger cities of the opportunity to see attractions of merit on the "legitimate" stage.

Dr. Butler's Clear Vision

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, who is always well worth listening to when he discusses affairs of international importance, put the whole problem of militarism and disarmament in a phrase when he said at Budapest the other day:

> No nation, however populous, however rich, or however heavily armed, can of itself gain assurance of security. Security, like prosperity, is no longer even possible for any nation acting alone.
>
> Indeed, the time has arrived when the most heavily armed nation is likely to become the most insecure, for armaments inevitably tend to war, and modern war brings to ruin every participant, whether victor or vanquished.
>
> Intelligent people, when they use the word "security," do not mean alone security against invasion, or security against defeat, but security against war. A nation need not be invaded in order to become involved in war. A nation need not be defeated in order to suffer cruelly, almost incredibly, by the results of war. The security which all people should seek is security against being called to arms for any purpose, aggressive or defensive. This security is maintained rather than maintained by heavy armaments.
>
> Individuals can reason out this proposition for themselves. Of all the nations of Europe, which one is looked upon as the most likely to become embroiled in war, either through its own act or because of aggression? Certainly not Denmark, which has practically abolished both its army and navy. Certainly not Holland, Sweden, Norway, or any of the lesser countries whose armies are not more than police forces. Most emphatically not Switzerland, whose neutrality was respected through the period of the world conflagration fifteen years ago. France, Russia, Poland, Italy, all armed to the teeth, are the nations toward which friends of world peace look with the greatest apprehension. If none of these nations had a greater army than that of Switzerland or Holland, this apprehension would be allayed, and security would come near to being world-wide.
>
> International understanding, international cooperation, international associated action in the fields of business and finance are the factors which will contribute most to the maintenance of the peace of the world. Dr. Butler laid prime stress upon these elements in the international problem in his address. He preached so fine a quality of internationalism that residents of the United States might perhaps find reason to wish that when he leaves the field of international affairs to discuss a certain social policy peculiar to the United States he would bring to bear the same clarity of vision and the same appreciation of the noble possibilities in store for humanity if it follows the line of its highest aspirations.

Editorial Notes

Not the least item in praise of David Edward Hughes, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated recently in England, was that he presented his invention of the microphone to the world instead of patenting it. It would not have been right, he said, to turn such a scientific discovery into a means of making money. Had he done so, many kinds of sound-reproducing instruments, telephones, gramophones, and so on, would have had to pay a royalty fee. Hughes further proved his philanthropy by his bequest of £400,000 to welfare and research institutions.

A farmer near Midland, Mich., advertised in the local paper, inviting city dwellers to come out and get, free of charge, all the rocks they needed for their rock gardens. This imitation of Tom Sawyer seems a good way to give something for nothing—or get something for nothing.

A New York society plans to designate the "ten greatest Americans" each year, collect biographical and biological material about them and keep it sealed for a century. If history proves the designation wise in each case, those who select the ten should share honors with the "greatest."

What is left for the explorer now that Professor Piccard has penetrated the stratosphere with his balloon and Sir Hubert Wilkins is on his way to unlock the secrets of the depths of the arctic regions in a submarine? Possibly the trip to Mars!

Those who advocate a year's moratorium now on war debts and reparations should insist on a permanent holiday from war costs when the present obligations are paid.

How to improve the disorganized condition of the soft coal industry is still a burning question.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By Dr. Ernst Jäckh

BERLIN

THE Reich's President, von Hindenburg, has smiled at least once. This occurs seldom, hardly ever. There is only one picture in which he is smiling. Otherwise he is the personification of gravity, even care; nothing light or cheerful—the crystallization of Germany's hard fate. The extreme contrast of an American President, as, for instance, the laughing Roosevelt. The American recipe, "Keep Smiling," Hindenburg cannot practice. And yet one photographer in a picture which I saw a few days ago at the artist's has caught him smiling, indeed, with a merry twinkle in his eyes, as he was making a joke with the King of Egypt.

This photograph pictures the true Hindenburg much better than do his Nationalist critics when they assert that he is no longer capable of really following the development of affairs. Exactly the contrary is true, as no less a person than the late Foreign Minister Dr. Stresemann himself confirmed. When I once asked him with how much personal interest Hindenburg participated in his policy of reconciliation of Locarno and Geneva, Stresemann replied: "The Reich's President himself attaches the greatest importance to being minutely informed about all proceedings and details. This, of course, occurs anyway and quite regularly. But Hindenburg goes still further: whenever any counter-arguments are presented to him from another side which impress him, he summons me and argues them out with me. I could always guess when old military friends had visited the Reich's President. The discussions with me always end in unanimity concerning all essential points. Occasionally it happens, though, that Hindenburg entertains differing views about certain tactical details. But also in such cases he has confidence in me, as after all I bear the responsibility, and he expresses this confidence, too. But he is so conscientious and so active that he then sits down and writes me a letter in which he puts down his differing views and asks me to include this letter in the archives. The talk about a one-sidedly informed and passive Hindenburg is a fairy tale invented for party purposes."

* * *

Opinions held about the other leader of the present Germany, the Reich's Chancellor, Dr. Bruening, are changing in a way which impresses one as well-nigh sensational. It is true the opposition of the Nationalists and of the Communists remains the same. Nevertheless, a tone of fairer acknowledgment is becoming audible, which in the mutual antagonism of the German parties was hitherto not heard. One of the oldest and most respected Nationalists bears the merit for this new tone: the well-known Prussian Junker of the Kaiser's day, Herr von Oldenburg-Januschau, a politician of great experience, who dared to state in a confidential letter that this Dr. Bruening "is the best Chancellor since Bismarck, especially because he really leads." This acknowledgment from a member of the Opposition, whose chief is Hugenberg, says more than lengthy dissertations could do.

Germany is in need of such leadership in these times. The economic statisticians reckon with the possibility that the next winter will see no improvement in the labor market and will result in renewed heavy unemployment. Thus one may once more expect 6,000,000 jobless: roughly 10 per cent of the population! Truly a situation of terrific hardship!

And despite all this, an episode such as the following is still possible, which sounds like a well-invented anecdote from a school primer. But it is a fact which actually occurred in Berlin. A business man, on returning home in the evening, asks his wife as usual whether anything of interest has happened during the day and receives this reply: "Yes, there has been a beggar here, and he looked so shoddy that I felt so sorry for him that I gave him that old pair of shoes of yours which you never use, because his were so bad." The man almost falls off his chair and confesses to his wife that he has hidden away his entire savings, 1500 marks ($350), in that pair of shoes. Of course, the money is given up as lost. But, as is the custom, the man reports the incident to the police, who put a notice in the press. A reporter becomes interested in the case and writes a human interest story about it: Why had the husband concealed this hiding place from his wife? What a surprise the beggar must have when he finds 1500 marks in the shoes, etc. This feature story is read by a humble cobbler who makes a living by repairing the old shoes of poor people. He remembers that on the day before he had bought a pair of old shoes for seventy pfennigs (15 cents) from a passing beggar. He puts his hand into them—and draws out one 100-mark note after another, and finally counts 1500 marks. And he goes to the police to report his find. The business man receives his money back.

* * *

As yet another piece of pleasing news, Berlin welcomes President Hoover's last speech on disarmament, delivered on the occasion of the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce. Germany notes particularly three facts in this connection. One is that the President has officially outlined his attitude toward the disarmament problem in a way coinciding with the thesis that the reduction of armaments would remove the unrest in the world, and that international confidence cannot be built up on fear, but on the good will of the nations. Also in the order in which disarmament precedes security the American formulation coincides with the German thesis: first, disarmament, which is facilitated by the Kellogg pact among other treaties, and then security, not the other way about, viz., first, security, which will always remain a relative question, and afterward disarmament.

And then, finally, it appears in reports from Washington that for the first time the connection between disarmament and reparations is being seriously considered by official America. This again is a way which Germans, too, believe to be the right one. All United States Ambassadors in Berlin since the war have stated from their own experience this fact: "Never before in all history have the political institutions and the international ideals of Germany and the United States been so in harmony with one another as today." This wording was used by J. G. Schurman. The idea was similarly expressed by A. B. Houghton before him, and by F. M. Sackett after him. It recalls the words of the American, Carl Schurz: "In this American nation, the sum total, the amalgamation of all civilized nations, there is a titanic power which, like a giant locomotive, will place itself at the head of mankind."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Curtailing Radio Advertising

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently the American Broadcasting Association has asked for opinions relative to advertisements being broadcast on the radio air. Answers may be sent directly to them in Washington, D. C., or through local stations.

No refined person can listen to a radio program long without feeling the sordidness and incongruity of having a symphony interrupted by a talk on tobacco, medicine, or a lumber company. True, one can turn off the program at the sales suggestion part, but this causes an almost constant manipulation of the radio. Many do not listen in at all because of the insidious suggestions of disease germs, medical evaluation, and appeals from tobacco companies.

It is right that a company providing a good program should profit in the giving, but a mere announcement of the sponsors of a program will suffice and will have a more far-reaching effect from a humanitarian standpoint. Taking advantage of a gullible public whose defense is unprepared is not good business, even though it produces many dollars for the firm doing it. Appealing to children so strongly that they bring pressure upon their mothers is reprehensible, to say the least; yet it is being done every day by certain candy companies.

If every thinking person would send in to the American Broadcasting Association his opinion regarding this great abuse of the advertisers, it is possible that the abuses might be eliminated from the air programs. As a moral advocate, one should utilize whatever means will promote good and protect mankind.

EARL ALBERT RUSSELL.

Fort Worth, Tex.

Why That "Next War"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hardly can one pick up one's morning paper without some scare headline striking the eye as to the "Next War."

In spite of having fought to a finish the late "war to end war," it would seem that another war, far more devilish and destructive than the last, is imminent and inevitable.

Is humanity so helpless? Our late President voiced a different program. Said he, "It is for the generation that survived the World War to devise measures of prevention." Today our President tells the International Chamber of Commerce of the "failure to secure peace through either competitive arms or intimidation." President Hoover's counsel, disarmament, is not only logical but wise and possible. Justice, not force, must and will insure peace. Armies and navies have failed! Try common sense.

Pacific Grove, Calif. EDWARD BERWICK.

The Chinese Case Against Extrality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to enter a word of respectful comment on your recent editorial, entitled "China and the Foreigner," wherein you characterized the abolition of extraterritoriality by China beginning Jan. 1, 1932, as a measure of necessity for "producing some concrete evidence of success for display to the People's Convention."

Such a charge of opportunism does not take into consideration the revolutionary spirit of the New China which the Nationalist Government at Nanking symbolizes. China abolished extrality in the same spirit that the American revolutionaries declared their independence of the English domination in 1776.

Chinese fail to see why the foreigner insists on having a special legal system when it is almost universally conceded that China's laws and courts, and the administration thereof, have been brought up to modern standards. The British acknowledged as much when, in their recent negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang, they agreed to relinquish extrality rights in all parts of China except Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Canton.

Why these exceptions? Is it not because of the fact that these four 'ghettos" of the foreigner are the final strongholds of the white man's imperialism? Their subjection to Chinese jurisdiction would put an end to all activities that violate the sovereignty of China and revert to Chinese hands many of the foreigners' special privileges which now net them untold wealth every year.

The history of the world shows that only by positive action have great causes been won: to wit, Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, American Independence, the French Revolution, universal manhood suffrage, the abolition of slavery, woman's suffrage, etc. Similarly, China can achieve her national independence and freedom only by taking positive action herself. No armchair theorizing will ever succeed in persuading the powers to relinquish their privileges in China.

The Chinese will no longer tolerate the "mailed fist" of the stronger nations. They have united for action against the whole imperialistic system and the arrogance of the white man in China. The worm has turned.

VICTOR K. KWONG,
Foreign News Editor, *The Young China*.

San Francisco, Calif.

A Monument of Trafalgar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the presence of a distinguished company, gathered at the Fishmongers Hall, London, H. R. H. the Duke of York recently launched an appeal for funds to save the old two-decker Implacable.

During the course of his address, he said, "It is a scheme to preserve, not only as a national monument, but as a holiday training ship for boys, this old warrior of the seas, restored to herself, and the only eighteenth century ship of her class in the world.

"The committee do not want to make professional seamen; their aim is wider.

"They want boys of all social ranks to be able to spend their holidays on board her; boys from the British Isles, the Dominions, colonies, and boys, too, from the United States, who share so closely our sea traditions."

It is expected the Implacable will find a berth in Portsmouth Harbor, where she will make a valuable addition to the already unique collection of material connected with Lord Nelson and the Battle of Trafalgar.

The Implacable was a French ship until she became a prize at Trafalgar, and, in addition to being the oldest warship afloat, is the only survivor of the Battle of Trafalgar still afloat, so that she has a long and unusual history.

Knowing the interest displayed by Americans in all things associated with Trafalgar, and in view of the Duke of York's invitation to the boys of the United States, I feel the scheme is worthy of publicity, and know of no better medium for bringing it to the notice of the public than through the columns of your great international daily newspaper.

DANIEL P. J. ENRIGHT, M. V. O., D. S. C.,
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N. (retired).

Alverstoke, Hants, Eng.

International Agricultural Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading your paper induces one to pass on a thought or two now and then. In line with solving our farm relief problems, I wonder whether anyone has considered adopting part of our machinery that is already in existence?

Take our Farm Board, Secretary of Agriculture, National Chamber of Commerce executives, state farm bureau officials, state college agricultural heads, county agents, school agricultural instructors and spice them with other executives whose business is interrelated. They now have information as to the needs of all sections of the United States and other parts of the world in regard to crops of all kinds. They also have information as to what crops can be expected to grow in different localities, and knowledge of drought, flood, weather and other conditions. Complete soil analysis might even be profitably added, if not available. This board could work with an international board, which is in existence in part, at least. Each country's board could notify through its local representatives each individual grower about the quantity of each crop he could be expected to grow profitably each year, thus aiding diversification, as well as aiding in solving a part of our tariff troubles.

A small percentage of value could be levied as an insurance premium which would be carried by the organization in the same manner as a bank's deposits are carried. Money could be shifted from one part of the country to another to care for each unusual condition as it occurred. This could not be a political body

If this plan proved successful, why not spread it to cover in an advisory manner our large industries?

San Diego, Calif. FRANK A. ROSS.